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THE MORNING STAR.

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VOL. LXII.---NO. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,560

The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

Some sharp war talk was indulged in by the Senate yesterday; at 4 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Monday. —— Hester gives the cotton crop in sight at the close of March, 10,312,709 bales. —— A Madrid dispatch says the Cuban armistice proclamation will not be issued to-day as expected; newspapers are violent in their utterances against the United States; the cabinet resolved to adhere to its previous decisions without modification. —— War, in the opinion of the administration at Washington is inevitable; any movement to avert it must come from Madrid and must concede U. S. demands, including an end of Spain's dominion in Cuba. —— Consul General Lee will leave Havana Saturday, and Minister Woodford has arranged for leaving Madrid. —— Gov. Russell has decided upon D. W. Patrick, of Snow Hill, a Republican, for president of the A. & N. C. R. R., to succeed Hancock. —— State authorities have arranged with railroads for transportation of troops to Raleigh as soon as war is declared, under instruction from Washington. ——N. Y. markets: Money on call steady at 2@3 per cent., last loan at 2 per cent.; cotton quiet—middling 6 3-16c.; flour was weakened by the further decline in wheat; wheat—spot firm, No. 2 Northern $1.09½; corn—spot weak, No. 2 35½c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine quiet.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, D. C., April 7.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 38 deg.; 8 P.M., 49 deg.; maximum, 54 deg.; minimum, 35 deg.; mean, 44 deg.

Rainfall for the day, T.; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 1.23 inches.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

High barometer covers the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and the lake regions, with clear continued cold weather prevailing over these sections and thence east to the Atlantic coast. The temperature has risen slowly over nearly all sections during the past twenty-four hours, except Florida. It is much warmer over the central Western valleys, and the lower lakes. A storm area of considerable energy appears to be developing north of Kansas; it is causing brisk to high southerly winds and increasing cloudiness over the Rocky mountain section. The barometer continues low over the Northeast. Light showers have fallen over Nebraska and along the New Jersey coast. The winds are light to fresh northerly along the Atlantic coast to-night.

Conditions indicate a recurrence of frost Friday morning throughout Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Eastern Alabama and the extreme northern edge of Florida.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. 21.5 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair weather; northerly winds.

Port Almanac---April 8.

Sun Rises	5.36 A. M.
Sun Sets	6.28 P. M.
Day's Length	12 H.51 M.
High Water at Southport	8.23 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	10.42 A. M.

If it be true that bicycle riding greatly enlarges the feet they will have to extend the corporate limits of Chicago, to let the girls get around.

The report that England has demanded of China Wei-Hai-Wei, as a partial offset to her concessions to Russia, indicates that J. B. is going to do some grabbing, too. It is a way J. B. has.

Including corn meal the United States shipped to Europe during the year 1897, nearly 200,000,000 bushels of corn, an increase of 65,000,000 bushels over the previous year. They are catching onto corn over there.

The Tennessee man who fainted when his wife presented him with an instalment of four new girls couldn't stand that and the war excitement simultaneously. A Tennessee man can't be expected to stand everything.

A St. Paul, Minn., letter carrier has been suspended for kissing a cook. It so happened that it wasn't his own cook. The distributors of the mails should never take impromptu liberties with other people's females.

Li Hung Chang is in danger of losing more of his jackets. He is accused of being bribed by Russia, and we wouldn't be surprised if there was truth in the accusation. The old fellow has always had an eye to accumulating lucre.

Contrary to expectation and predictions the sky-scraping steel buildings in San Francisco stood the recent earthquake shake-up without injury, while ordinary brick and wooden buildings of two and even of one story were considerably rattled.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

On the 8th of February, just fifty-nine days since, the STAR made this forecast of the Cuban situation: "Cuban affairs seem to be rapidly approaching a crisis, and all indications now warrant the conclusion that there will be some kind of intervention by the United States within sixty days." Intervention would probably have occurred tomorrow if the President's message had been on time yesterday. Immediately following the sentence quoted above, came this: "It is not probable that the terms of settlement this government will propose will be satisfactory to the Cubans and their millions of sympathizers in this country." This forecast holds good now.

The outlook this morning is very threatening. At the moment it appears that the Spanish cabinet cannot control their people. The Minister of War said yesterday: "War is the least of the evils. It is better to fight foreigners than Spaniards." This is significant.

But Spain has several days more for reflection. When great crises are at hand it is not uncommon for great changes to come suddenly and unexpectedly. We believe the "sober second thought" will assert itself, and that Spain will decide at the last moment that she is too weak to engage in war with the United States.

A party of Frenchmen have just arrived at New York, with the intention of going to the Klondike from Vancouver, in an air ship, and after they have taken Klondike in, going in search of Andree. The airship was shipped to Vancouver. It is made of silk and so constructed as to prevent escape of gas. They made some experimental trips with it before leaving France, and are banking on its filling the bill as an air navigator.

The surgical inventors are getting ready for war emergencies. One of them has perfected an X ray apparatus which will quickly show fractures in bones, bullets in the flesh, &c., and another has contrived an electrical buzz-saw, with which limbs, in case of necessity, can be snipped off with neatness and dispatch.

There may be honor among Spaniards, but talk of the honor of the Spanish nation is rot. No nation which would for one week tolerate the savagery that starved so many thousands of men, women and children in Cuba, should lay claim to civilization much less prate about "honor."

Nuremberg, Bavaria, is pretty well fixed to make its mark. There are twenty-three lead pencil factories there, which employ 9,000 workers and turn out 4,300,000 pencils every week.

We sell Canada over three times as much coal as we buy from her and yet the coal barons insist on tariff protection from Canada coal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Palace Market—Easter meats.
S. A. L.—Reduced rates in May.
Alice McR. Vann—Sale city lots.
King Grocery—Fresh Jersey butter.
Atlantic Nat'l Bank—Your interest.
Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.—Save Something.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Bookkeeper—Position wanted.
For Sale—Retail liquor business.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. R. J. Nelson, of Columbia, S. C., was in the city yesterday.

— Editor D. H. Harnly, of Chadbourn, spent last night in the city.

— Mr. A. L. Newberry, of Fayetteville, was in the city yesterday.

— Messrs. W. Murchison and H. I. Gasque, of Marion, S. C., are in the city.

— Mr. Henry S. Anders, of Bladen county, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Jacob Powell, of Long Creek, was a caller at this office yesterday.

— Steven W. Isler, Esq., a well known attorney of Goldsboro, spent yesterday afternoon in the city.

— Mr. J. C. Caddell, the popular travelling representative of the *Biblical Recorder*, is in the city for two or three days.

— Prof. M. C. S. Noble, of the city schools, left last night for Selma to visit his father, Capt. A. M. Noble. He will return to-night.

— Solicitor M. C. Richardson is in the city en route home from attendance upon Onslow court at Jacksonville. He will leave for Clinton to-day.

Monthly Business Meeting.

The April business meeting of the Wilmington Sorosis was held in the Y. M. C. A. apartments yesterday from 4 to 5 P. M. All the departments were represented, and submitted quite creditable reports of work accomplished during the past month. Two new members were elected.

CHAMBER COMMERCE.

Many Important Matters Considered in the Meeting Held Yesterday.

THE TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY.

Report on Arrangements for Meeting of S. A. L. Industrial Agents—Tariff Association—Committee Appointed to Secure a Fish Hatchery.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, with the President, Mr. J. H. Chadbourn, Jr., and the Secretary, Col. John L. Cantwell, both present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A report from Mr. J. Allen Taylor, chairman of the committee appointed to co-operate with like committees from other commercial bodies in the formation of a Tariff Association, was read and, on motion of Mr. Geo. R. French, was accepted with thanks. The report showed that the Wilmington Tariff Association had been organized under competent management, and the work which it aimed to do had been successfully begun.

A communication to Mr. W. E. Worth, vice president, from Messrs. D. C. Love, F. L. Huggins and Prof. M. C. S. Noble, a committee appointed to confer with hotels and boarding houses with regard to rates for members of the Teachers' Assembly if it should come here, was read, stating that a rate of $2.00 per day had been offered at the Orton and Seashore hotels and $1.00 per day at private boarding houses.

In the discussion which followed the report Mr. W. E. Worth said that there would probably be about 800 teachers and their friends present wherever the assembly is held and that those who attend are the very best class of people in the State.

Mr. D. C. Love suggested that board could be had in private families at $1.00 per day, that would be perfectly satisfactory to those of the teachers who would be unwilling to pay more. Col. F. W. Foster and Messrs. S. H. Fishblate, B. F. Keith, A. J. Howell, Jr., and F. L. Huggins all favored the plan as outlined by Mr. Love.

The President reported for the committee entrusted with making arrangements for the meeting of S. A. L. Industrial Agents, and added that he thought the city would derive material advantage from the visit of the agents. He stated that the May number of S. A. L. Magundi would be devoted to Wilmington and vicinity.

The President named as a committee to confer with fish dealers relative to securing a fish hatchery for Wilmington waters Messrs. R. W. Hicks, B. F. Keith, and R. M. Wescott.

Mr. D. C. Love, on invitation of the President exhibited to the members samples of souvenier cards to be used in advertising the city. The cards will bear engravings of points of interest and postal cards can be used. Mr. Love explained that the different firms could use the postal cards in their business, thus advertising the city at little cost. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. D. C. Love, S. H. Fishblate, and A. J. Howell, Jr.

The President spoke of efforts in different cities to secure army posts and suggested that it would be a good idea to attempt to get one here. The matter was freely discussed and Mr. B. F. Keith was added to a committee previously appointed to take the necessary steps. Messrs. Geo. L. Morton, Geo. R. French, and Col. F. W. Kerchner, are the rest of the committee.

Messrs. F. L. Huggins, D. T. Cronly, Col. John L. Cantwell, and others spoke upon the possibility of having the State troops mobilized in Wilmington, and Mr. D. T. Cronly, was instructed to write to Major E. M. Hayes, Assistant Adjutant General, inquire and if it was finally decided that the troops will encamp in some other city.

Col. Foster inquired if any active steps had been taken by the committee appointed to attempt to secure a stone wharf in front of the Custom House. The chairman of the committee was not present, and the other members could not give the desired information. The committee, however, was continued, with instructions to push matters vigorously. Messrs. Geo. L. Morton, W. H. Chadbourn, F. L. Huggins, and B. F. Keith form the committee.

At 4:30 the Chamber adjourned.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—82 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine.

W., C. & A. Railroad—51 bales cotton, 9 bbls rosin, 39 bbls tar, 3 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central Railroad—10 bales cotton, 1cask spirits turpentine, 7 bbls rosin.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—2 bales cotton, 7casks spirits turpentine, 193 bbls rosin, 12 bbls tar.

Steamer Driver—6 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 12 bbls rosin, 65 bbls tar.

Total—Cotton, 151 bales; spirits turpentine, 18 casks; rosin, 221 bbls; tar, 146 bbls.; crude turpentine, 3 bbls.

Good Friday.

Services to-day at St. James' Church as follows:

At 9 A. M., morning prayer; 12 M., Litany, ante-communion, and sermon; 6 P. M., evening prayer. The public is cordially invited.

THE WONDERFUL X-RAY.

Lecture Next Tuesday Night by Dr. Henry Louis Smith at the Y. M. C. A.

Citizens of Wilmington will next Tuesday night, April 12th, have an opportunity of seeing for themselves all there is to see of the wonderful "X-ray." Dr. Henry Louis Smith, of Davidson College, one of the first investigators in this line in the South, and a gentleman well known in Wilmington, will lecture on the X-ray at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. He will have with him his delicate and expensive apparatus and will not only explain the workings of the ray in his simple language, but will demonstrate it from the platform and in plain view of the entire audience.

He will show coins inside of purses, nails in blocks of wood and bones in his own or in the hand of any one who may choose to submit to the ray.

An opportunity will be given any one in the audience to take a look at his own bones, this taking but a few seconds for each. One gentleman who had the misfortune to have a bullet shot into his hand, and who has it there yet, has agreed to be present and let the "X-ray" show it up.

DAMAGE BY FROST.

Beans, Peas and Irish Potatoes Injured—Strawberries But Little Hurt.

The frost of yesterday did considerable damage to beans, peas, Irish potatoes and other tender vegetables, while strawberries were hurt little if any, the most of them having been covered up in anticipation of the frost.

Capt. J. T. Foy, of Scott's Hill, stated yesterday that beans were badly damaged if not completely ruined.

Mr. J. W. Sidbury, of Sloop Point, was here yesterday buying beans for replanting, as his crop was killed outright.

Mr. W. H. Mills, of East Wilmington, reported ice, frozen ground, and serious damage to beans, peas and Irish potatoes. Mr. D. W. Trask, of Masonboro Sound, made a similar report, and Mr. C. H. Heide, of Cape Fear township, estimates his loss from the frost at $300.

Mr. C. W. Woodward, the agent of the C. F. T. Company, was at points along the W. & W. railroad yesterday and brought back an encouraging report, though he thought that the damage could not well be estimated on the day of the frost. Strawberries, he said, were well covered and were unharmed.

Mr. C. N. Sparkman, of Rocky Point, writes that all kinds of truck were damaged and most of the bean crop killed. Another frost is expected this morning and the truckers are a little blue over the prospects.

Sale of Real Estate.

There was a good number of bidders at the court house door yesterday on the occasion of a sale of real estate for partition. The sale was by decree of the Superior Court and had been advertised in due form by the Commissioner, Capt. A. L. DeRosset, who read a description of the property yesterday before it was cried off by Mr. Wilkes Morris.

The first lot sold was on North Water street, between Princess and Chesnut, store formerly occupied by Mr. J. L. Croom, with a warehouse in the rear. This was knocked down to Morris Bear & Bro. for $1,750.

Three building lots were then sold on the southwest corner of Fourth and Ann streets. The first lot, number 3, on the extreme west, and measuring 50 feet on Ann street, with a depth of 66 feet, was sold to Col. W. L. DeRosset for $875. The next lot, 50x66, was knocked down to A. G. Ricaud, Esq., for $750, the corner lot, 66x65, falling to Mr. Dan Quinlivan for the sum of $1,100. The sale is subject to confirmation by the court.

The Fires Yesterday Forenoon.

There were two alarms of fire yesterday before noon. The first was at 8:23 o'clock, from box 54, corner Twelfth and Market streets. The fire was at No. 1,029 Dock street, a small tenement house owned by Mildred Furguson and occupied by Jubal Evans, both colored. The damage was not more than $150.

The second alarm was at 11:40 o'clock, from box 47. No 918 South Third street was the scene of this fire. The building was a small tenement house, owned by Charity Henry, colored, and occupied by George Hall, colored. A spark from the chimney ignited the roof. The damage is estimated at $150.

A STRONG ENDORSEMENT.

The following valuable letter from Capt. A. L. DeRosset speaks for itself. Just as soon as Dr. Matthez orders now in course of construction are completed, he will announce the day of closing his office in Wilmington at the Orton and it will be soon.

THE LETTER.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 5, 1898.

Dr. Louis H. Matthez, City:

DEAR SIR:—I learn you contemplate soon "shaking the dust of Wilmington from your footwear and seeking other fields and pastures green." I hope your visit here has been both profitable and pleasant and that the acquaintances you have formed may ripen into lasting friendship.

Before you leave us, however, I must thank you for the great benefit your optical treatment has been to me, and to assure you of my lasting gratitude for providing me with glasses with which I can read and without pain for the first time in years. It is due to you to say that before your examination and providing me with the glasses, I now use in place of those I discarded, I could not read except under the most brilliant light. Now I can without pain or discomfort read, and readily, too, by such light as those use who are blessed with normal sight.

Very truly yours,
A. L. DEROSSET.

TO MINE THE HARBOR

Arrival of a Detachment of the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army.

WILL GO TO FORT CASWELL.

The Government Rushing Work to Place the Entrance to the Cape Fear River in a Condition to Repel Hostile Warships.

A detachment of U. S. army engineers arrived here yesterday and will go to Fort Caswell to-day to mine the harbor. It was in charge of Corporal Wm. J. Costello, who was the only officer along. The privates were J. Gargan, F. Farriss, James Morrisey, Francis Golden, William Housemay and—DeBank. Than are a part of Company B, Engineer Corps. They arrived at 5.50 o'clock by the Atlantic Coast Line and hurried at once to the U. S. shipyard near the foot of Queen street where they boarded the *H. C. Wright* upon which they will go early this morning to Caswell.

As an evidence of the "rush" methods which characterize the movements of the government now-a-days, this detachment left Willet's Point on seven minutes notice. One hundred and twenty others left at the same time, 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The Key West detail, consisting of two non-commissioned officers and seven privates, and the Pensacola detail of the same strength, left the Caswell detail at Weldon.

Upon being questioned about his plans, Corporal Costello said he was of course subject to the orders of his superior officers, but he did not hesitate to say that he did not think it would take long to get the mouth of the river so well defended that a hostile ship would fare badly if she should attempt to pass up.

After laying the mines the engineers will follow the army, build bridges, and lay out entrenchments.

The engineers look very much like the regular troops, and carry the army rifle with bayonets at their sides. About the only difference between the artillery and the engineers in appearance is that the latter wear dark blue instead of light blue trousers and wear upon their caps emblems of a turreted castle.

Corporal Costdllo expressed himself as being pleased at the prospect of getting under Capt. Craighill again, whom he knew and learned to admire at Willdt's Point.

Other War News.

Capt. W. E. Craighill returned yesterday from Beaufort, where he went to formulate plans for the protection of Fort Macon. He remained in the city only a short while, hastening to Fort Caswell, where he has spent a good part of his time recently. In a short while his office will be connected with Caswell by wire.

AN ARTILLERY DRILL.

Naval Reserves Imparted a War-Like Aspect to the City Last Night.

The booming of cannon, the tramp of soldiery, the jarring rattle of field-pieces moving over pavements and the loud commands of commanding officers imparted to Wilmington quite a warlike aspect last night. The occasion was an artillery drill by the Wilmington Division Naval Reserves. The boys were out in very good force, and the drill was quite creditable. Lieut. H. H. McIlhenny was in command.

The drill was executed on the green back of the postoffice. However, it is probable that drills of this kind will be held on some other grounds in the future. Application will be made for the use of the grounds of the O. A. N. club.

The objection to the postoffice green is that there is not room to execute the manœuvres. It is expected that another drill of this character will be called for one day next week.

Wilmington Presbytery.

Rev. P. C. Morton returned last evening from Burgaw, where he has been attending the Wilmington Presbytery. He was obliged to hasten home to conduct a funeral at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He gave a STAR reporter a few points about the proceedings yesterday which are herewith reproduced.

Rev. John Stanly Thomas at 11 o'clock yesterday preached his trial sermon preparatory to his ordination, which was to take place last night. The call of the Burgaw group of churches extended to Rev. Mr. Thomas was approved by the Presbytery. Rev. A. D. McClure, Rev. P. Morton and Col. Jno. D. Taylor, of Wilmington, were asked to conduct meetings at Southport.

Mr. Hewlett's Bad Luck.

Mr. George Hewlett, salesman at Solomon's shoe store, was so unfortunate as to have his bicycle stolen Wednesday night. However he got it back, minus lamp and bell and somewhat disfigured. He left his wheel for a few moments at the corner of Market and Tenth streets, and when he returned it was gone. This was about 8 o'clock Wednesday night. The theft was reported to the police and yesterday morning Chief of Police Melton found the wheel in front of his house. Evidently some one had used it the evening before and to save the police and Mr. Hewlett trouble had left it at the home of the Chief. There is no clue to the guilty party who still has the lamp and bell.

LOCAL DOTS.

— To-day being Good Friday the Produce Exchange will be closed.

— The committee on blunderbusses has been granted further time to report.

— Love feast at Fifth Street Methodist Church to-night. Service will begin at 7.45 o'clock.

— A handsome new United States flag has just been run up on the flagstaff at the Marine Hospital.

— Messrs. C. N. Sparkman and Son shipped the first crate of strawberries from Rocky Point yesterday.

— The ordinance of baptism was administered to a candidate by Pastor Oliver at the First Baptist Church last night after the prayer service.

— Tom Robinson, colored, was bound over to Court yesterday in Justice McGowan's Court in a bond of $50, on the charge of embezzling $2.00 from Sam Merritt, colored.

— The usual routine of bills against the county were audited for payment last night by the New Hanover Audit Committee. The Hospital Audit Committee will be in session to-night.

— Fines of $5.00 and costs each were imposed upon Dora Weatherspoon, Amelia James and Mamie Gray, all colored, by Mayor Wright yesterday. They were convicted of disorderly conduct.

— Dr. Joseph C. Shepard is having some material improvements made at his residence on Market street. One of the most notable is a bay window. A new coat of paint will be another. The lawn will be enclosed by a new fence.

— Don't forget the meeting of the County Democratic Executive Committee to-night at 8 o'clock at the office of W. B. McKoy, Esq. The meeting will be an important one, and all the members are urged to be present.

Who Will Entertain Teachers.

Reference to the report of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce which met yesterday afternoon will show that the Chamber contemplates entertaining the Teachers' Assembly, in case it is held here, somewhat as the Baptist Convention was entertained; that is, by distributing them in private homes wherever they will be taken at $1.00 per day.

All who will take teachers into their homes, either as guests or at the rate named above, are requested to communicate at once with any member of the following committee: Messrs. D. C. Love, F. L. Huggins and Prof. M. C. S. Noble.

It will be seen from the Chamber's proceedings how advantageous to the city it will be to have the teachers here.

Phœnix Hose Reel Accident.

As the Phœnix hose reel was being driven across the corner of Fourth and Red Cross streets yesterday morning, in responding to the 11:14 o'clock fire alarm, the black horse "Charlie" stumbled over the street car track and fell. They were going at such a high rate of speed that the animal was dragged several feet before the other horse could be reined in. The accident caused the breaking of "Charlie's" collar and a trace, and these parts of the harness were replaced from the old hose reel harness, and the run to the fire resumed. The horse is not badly hurt, having been only slightly bruised and skinned.

Jailed for Stealing a Bicycle.

Andrew Anderson, colored, was arraigned before Justice G. W. Bornemann yesterday at 10 o'clock charged with breaking open the office of Justice G. W. Price, colored, and stealing a bicycle. The case had been transferred from Price's court to Squire Borneman's, but the case was tried in Price's office. The culprit was found guilty and in default of a fifty dollar bond was placed in jail to await trial at the next term of the Criminal Court.

Naval Battalion Appointments.

Commander Geo. L. Morton, of the North Carolina Naval Battalion, announces the following battalion appointments: Dr. H. D. Harper, of Kinston, is commissioned chaplain, vice Right Rev. Bishop Joseph Cheshire; Dr. R. S. Primrose, of Newbern, and Dr. A. H. Harriss, of Wilmington, assistant surgeons; Mr. W. C. Jones, assistant paymaster, in place of Mr. W. A. Dick, resigned.

Cheap Advertising.

If you wish to advertise at the lowest rates try the department in the STAR, on fourth page, headed "Business Locals." Situations or help wanted, articles lost or found, rooms or houses wanted or to rent, business opportunities, and many other short miscellaneous advertisements are taken for that department at one cent per word for each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents for each insertion.

A Dishonest Employe.

Mr. John M. Wright, the bicycle dealer, reposed too much confidence in an unworthy employe and as a result his cash account has been diminished by $50, or perhaps more. One Charles Lewis, who has been in the employ of Mr. Wright for several months is the supposed guilty party. He left Sunday night and has not been heard from since.

— Mr. H. L. Fentress has gone to Raleigh in response to a telegram announcing the death of a relative.

THE STATE GUARD.

Arrangements to Move Troops to Raleigh As Soon As War Is Declared.

THE A. AND N. C. RAILROAD.

Directors Appointed By Gov. Russell—D. W. Patrick to Succeed Hancock. An Editor Sued for Libel—The Shell-fish Commission.

Special Star Correspondence.]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 7.

Ex-Judge W. R. Allen brings suit against Dr. Joyful Laughter Ramsey, editor of the *Progressive Farmer*, charging him with criminal libel. Sheriff Jones had a warrant for Ramsey this morning and is looking for him. The libellous article alleged is contained in the last issue of the *Progressive Farmer*. It grows out of the Pamlico oyster claims.

Shell-fish Commissioner Theo. White left to-day for Newbern. He will escort State Geologist Holmes and Dr. Pratt through the sounds of Eastern Carolina, using the State's man-of-war, the *Lilly*, where possible.

Mr. White tells us that he has one large rifle aboard the *Lilly*. He thinks the vessel should be equipped with additional and heavier guns. Mr. White was a gunner in the late war, and expects to figure in the coming engagement if Spain doesn't crawfish.

Mr. Ford Taylor, the head bookkeeper for E. B. Barbee & Co., died suddenly this morning.

Congressman White writes here acknowledging that he has violated the franking privilege. He puts the blame on the carelessness of his clerk, and asserts that every Congressman has, at times, been guilty of the same offence.

Mr. Jacob Allen, Jr., and Miss Nellie Shively were married this morning at Edenton Street Church.

There are applications every few days for the formation of new military companies in the State. The present enrollment of companies is all the law allows, and no new ones can be taken unless war is actually declared.

The new Capitol Club building is rapidly assuming shape. Many people think it will be the handsomest structure in the city.

The Populists are using much pressure to make Governor Russell accept Chairman Caldwell's resignation. The Governor was not inclined to accept the resignation when Mr. Caldwell first tendered it.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The Governor names Frank Brown, of Jones county, and Lester Hoyt, of Onslow, to be directors of the A. & N. C. road, to fill existing vacancies. A meeting of the directors is called for Tuesday. D. W. Patrick, of Snow Hill, a Republican, will be elected president to succeed Hancock. Governor Russell decided on Patrick to-day.

The State authorities made arrangements to-day with the Seaboard, Coast Line and Southern to move State troops to Raleigh as soon as war is declared. Schedules and cost of transportation are all arranged. Troops will be drilled and equipped here and then proceed to Chickamauga Park. Instructions from Washington are to this effect.

All but four men stepped forward when the captain of the Governor's Guard asked all members willing to go to war to advance.

REPRESENTATIVES CHOSEN.

Odd Fellows Preparing for the Grand Lodge—Deputy Grand Sire May Visit Wilmington.

At a meeting of Wilmington Lodge No. 139 I. O. O. F., held last night, Past Grand J. J. Hopkins was elected repreagntative for the Grand Lodge which is to convene in Raleigh, May 10th. Past Grand Robt. H. Northrop was chosen as alternate. Past Grand Henry E. Bonitz, of Hanover Lodge No. 145, was recommended for Deputy Grand Master.

Hanover Lodge No. 145 will be represented in the Grand Lodge by Past Grand E. F. Johnson, with Past Grand H. E. Bonitz as alternate. Past Grand W. L. Smith will represent Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, with Past Grand M. W. Jacobi as alternate. Orion Lodge No. 67 is to be represented by Past Grand F. B. Rice. Past Grand George H Howell is the alternate.

All the lodges of the city have endorsed Past Grand Henry E. Bonitz for Deputy Grand Master, and a vigorous effort will be made to accomplish his election.

One of the most distinguished Odd Fellows who will be in attendance upon the coming session of the Grand Lodge will be Deputy Grand Sire Pinkerton of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. His home is in Massachusetts. A prominent Odd Fellow intimated to a STAR reporter last night that it was probable that Deputy Grand Sire Pinkerton will visit Wilmington before he leaves the State.

Mr. Pinkerton will deliver an address before the Grand Lodge at Raleigh. Foremost Odd Fellows, Past Grands, from all parts of the State will be in attendance.

In Honor of Dr. W. M. Huston.

On the eve of Dr. W. M. Huston's departure for his home, a delightful reception was tendered him by his sister, Mrs. H. Burkheimer. About twenty-five friends were invited, refreshments were served and pleasure was added to the occasion by phonograph selections and hypnotic performances by young Milton Breckenridge.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IF YOU WANT
ICE CREAM
—FOR—
Good Friday
—AND—
EASTER
Don't forget that we are Manufacturing every day.
PALACE BAKERY,
ap 7 tf 17 South Second Street.

REDUCED RATES IN MAY
The Seaboard Air Line announces the following Reduced Rates for Special Occasions to take place in May.
BALTIMORE, MD.
Quadrennial Conference of the M. E. Church, South.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd-4th, with final limit May 31st.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
National Order of Elks.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 7th-9th, with final limit of fifteen days.
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 17th-19th, with final limit to June 4th.
NORFOLK, VA
Southern Baptist and Auxiliary Conventions.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd-6th, with final limit of fifteen days.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Twentieth of May Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 18th-19th, and one cent per mile travelled from points within a radius of two hundred miles; tickets on sale 18th-19th with final limit May 20rd.
Reunion of Confederate Veterans.
Rate of one cent per mile travelled, tickets on sale May 18th-19th with final limit May 23rd.
For full information in regard to these rates call on or address any Agent of the Seaboard Air line or write to
J. T. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent,
ap 8 tf Portsmouth, Va.

There is Nothing Better Than
CUBAN BLOSSOM CIGARS,
RENOWN CIGARS,
Topical Twist Head Cigars.
Every business place in town handles these goods. Prices cheerfully sent.
We are packers of provisions and handle a complete line of Meats of every kind, including Armour & Co., Chicago.
Canned Meats,
"Shield] Brand" Lard.
Compound Lard.
Pic-Nic Hams.
Regular Hams, &c., &c.
WE SELL
"Stocks" Best Flour,
"Q" "Q" "Q" "Q."
None better sold.
Vollers & Hashagen,
ap 8 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

Novelties
—IN—
EASTER HATS,
SHOES, TIES
AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS
—FOR—
MEN AND BOYS.
A. SHRIER,
ap 8 tf 114 Market street.

Fresh Jersey Butter,
(PINEVILLE, N. C.)
IN ONE POUND BLOCKS
25 Cents Each.
THE KING GROCERY CO.
B. F. KING, MANAGER.
'Phone 287. Fourth Street Bridge.
ap6 tf

Mortgagee's Sale City Lots.
UNDER POWER OF SALE CONTAINED IN a mortgage deed to me executed on the 22nd day of January, 1894, by M. F. Pinner and wife Mary McK. Pinner, duly registered in the Register's office of New Hanover county, in book 13, page 82, &c., I will on Monday the 2nd day of May, 1898, sell for cash at public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, N. C., the following described real estate, situate in said city of Wilmington, viz.: Lot 2 in block 94S; one-half of lots 3 and 4, block 94S; east one-half of lot 3, block 93S, and lot 6, block 90S.
This 8th day April, 1898.
ALICE McR. VANN,
ap 8 4w* fr Mortgagee.

Easter Meats.
The public are invited to call and select their meats for Easter from the following varieties: Choice Spring Lamb, choice Mutton, Beef, Poultry, Celery, etc.
PALACE MARKET,
Corner Second and Market.
G. S. TILLEY, Manager. ap 8 2t

The Report From the "Maine"
Has been received and the committee recommend that the "Boys" get their hair cut short and their whiskers amputated. We are fixed for you. Come down and let us fix you up according to the regulations.
Respectfully,
A. PRESSLEY, Barber,
mar 27 tf 11 South Front St.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1898

BUNCOING THE PEOPLE.

To say that a large majority of the American people are supremely disgusted with the manœuvring of the Administration on the Cuban question would be to put it very mildly. Ten days ago or more when Congress manifested a disposition to take positive action, the partisans of the Administration were implored to be patient, to go slow, and those of them who insisted that some positive action, some definite stand be taken by the Administration, were assured that Mr. McKinley's mind was made up, and that he would tell Congress and the country where he stood by Friday or Saturday.

Then it was announced that the message would be sent in by Monday and that it would be a memorable State paper, one which would meet the expectations of Congress and of the country.

Then it was announced that it would come by Tuesday or Wednesday.

The country was first told that it would recommend the recognition of Cuban independence with armed intervention.

Then that it would recommend independence without armed intervention.

Then armed intervention without independence.

Wednesday came and when the hour arrived for the sending of the message to Congress it was announced that for some reason it would be late, and this was followed by the announcement that it would not be sent in that day, to give the Americans in Cuba time to get out, which Gen. Lee didn't think could be done before Monday, and this was followed by another announcement that the message would be held back until Monday.

This, in brief, is a fair statement of the McKinley's manœuvring within the past week.

Well may the people who expected some decision by Mr. McKinley, and were led by the declarations of his spokesmen to look for it, express amazement at this unaccountable vacillation, which they can attribute only to pitiable weakness or to premeditated trickery.

They may ask, and reasonably ask, if all this manoevring, all this putting on a bold front, all this assurance that the President would take a bold, heroic stand was a part of the studied game to bunco the American people, and trifle with a grand cause, and a mighty responsibility, or simply to bluff poor old Spain?

Never in the legislative history of this country did a Congress as unanimously and as quickly, and as cheerfully respond to the wishes of an administration in appropriating money and giving it discretionary power to put the country in condition for defence and to assert its honor, than when Congress without a dissenting voice, and without debate in one House, voted $50,000,000, with the understanding that they would vote as much as might be deemed necessary.

Spain was not threatening us then, no other power was threatening us, the Maine had been destroyed, there was not as much ground to apprehend war then as there was later, but Congress rallied solidly to the Administration, gave it the means and the opportunity to become assertive, and it was to put it in a position to respond to Congress that Congress responded so solidly to it, and vested in it such power.

Congress, with the country, may well ask if it, too, has been buncoed, for Congress has been deceived and at the present showing grossly trifled with.

Why all this parade on land and sea, this redistricting of the military departments on the land, and this assignment of the war ships at points where they could render most prompt and effective service?

Why this scouring the shipyards of foreign countries to buy warships? Why this titanic energy in forging great guns, small guns and making torpedoes, ammunition, &c?

Why this stripping our warships of their woodwork, and painting them lead color as if about to go into action?

Why all this and much more, if it is to end in a miserable, disgusting fizzle, which will not go more than half as far as it should if it goes at all?

We are not disposed to unreasonably cav'l at a due amount of deliberation before the final step is taken, for "war is hell," but there has been time for deliberation. Mr. McKinley's friends, who were presumed to speak for him, have told the country from their places in Congress that his mind was made up, that he had fully considered the question, that he had done all he could honorably do to preserve peace, and that when he spoke it would be with no uncertain sound, no half way recommendation for the recognition of Cuban independence, but for that with armed intervention to make that independence a certainty.

That's what Chas. H. Grosvenor, one of Mr. McKinley's confidential friends and spokesmen, said with a grand flourish when he was reproving Mr. Bailey for criticising the inaction of the Administration and its apparent indifference to the demands of the situation.

In an interview afterwards, just after he had come from a conference with the President, he said Mr. McKinley had decided on his message and that it would be a memorable paper, which would meet the expectations of the American people. This was after he had declared in the House that the McKinley plan meant the recognition of Cuban independence with armed intervention to secure independence, but so far there has been no sound from Mr. McKinley and the word he is to speak, when he does speak, if it has been truthfully heralded, will be a fizzling compromise between something and nothing, one which will disappoint where satisfaction was predicted and pledged.

Have the American people been buncoed, and the struggling Cubans trifled with?

Is it Mr. McKinley or Mr. Grosvenor who has been doing the buncoing?

Unfortunately for Mr. McKinley, unfortunately for the honor and prestige of the country, and fortunately for Spain, Mark Hanna, that evil genius, that soulless bulk of flesh and bone, stands too near Mr. McKinley and has too much influence and power over him.

There is a purpose behind all this disreputable, disgusting manoevring, and that purpose is political. The Republican leaders propose to hold Cuba in hand to be used later on.

MINOR MENTION.

The Baltimore *Sun* doesn't take much stock in the Cuban business and seems to be really afraid that something is going to happen. It must have been very much alarmed when it published as unique an editorial as the following:

"It is interesting to consider what the Federal Government might do to build up the waste places of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and other States, if the $500,000,000 about to be spent for the benefit of Cuba—in case of war—were spent at home. We have wide areas in these States capable of cultivation. Millions of acres of fertile land lie idle for want of conditions favoring profitable cultivation. None of the Southern States have recovered from the desolation caused by the armies operating in them thirty-five years ago. They lack the capital required to rebuild and repair the ravages of that period. Ten millions given to each of the States of that section would produce marvelously beneficial effects if spent under Federal supervision in making good turnpikes, bridging streams, dredging harbors, deepening rivers and other like useful work. If but $200,000,000 of the $500,000,000 the war will cost according to the minimum estimate—were spent thus, the agriculturists of Maryland and other States south of Mason and Dixon's line would be placed in a much better position than they can now aspire to.

"There would be left some $300,000,000 to spend in other parts of the country where agriculture labors under great difficulties. A gift of the sum outright to those in difficulties would not, perhaps, be expedient in the long run, but it would go far to restore prosperity if paid out in the form of bounties to farmers on the production of crops. There is much complaint that the tariff benefits manufacturers only at the expense of the farmers and that the farmer, being an exporter, can be benefited only by a bounty on exports, calculated to put up the price of his products.

"In any case, it seems hard that the $500,000,000 should be taken in part from the millions of our own people who are in want from failures of profits from their farms, to spend in acquiring by force more land. Better to spend the sum in fertilizers for the farms we have than to waste it on Cuba, in the interest of the small fraction of its people who are discontented with their lot. Our own discontented element merits attention. Our statesmen have their hands full to solve our domestic problems without going out into the Atlantic for more."

If the *Sun* was a Populistic, paternalistic paper an editorial like this in its columns might not be surprising, but as it is a Democratic paper, opposed to paternalism in all its forms, high tariff, bounties and all that kind of thing such an editorial is both unique and extraordinary, and especially so since there isn't the remotest possibility of doing any of the things the editorial refers to.

* *
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Possibly Consul General Lee may have "intimated" that a little delay in sending the President's message to Congress might be desirable, to give time for the Americans in Cuba to get out, but we don't believe it. The word intimate may be stretched to cover a good deal that has not been said. Possibly Gen. Lee may have been asked how long he thought it would take to get the Americans out of Cuba and he may have replied that it would take until Monday. But Mr. McKinley knew about how long it would take, for when it had been definitely stated that the message would go in Wednesday he had advices from General Lee that it would take ten days or so to get the consuls and other Americans to Havana and out, but in an emergency it might be done in less time. This was published in the dispatches Tuesday, and yet this is made a pretext for holding back the message for several days, when if they desired they could have gotten every American who wished to leave out of Cuba before Wednesday. What are warships for? We have a formidable squadron of battleships and cruisers within four hours sail of Havana, enough of them to batter it down in six hours, and yet with these ships at anchor at Key West, we must suspend proceedings for six days to give American citizens time to get beyond the reach of a Spanish mob, which was not yet in existence, and of which there was no threatening indication. One warship within gunshot of Havana would have kept the mob in its dens. But it wasn't Havana; it was something else that held that message back.

* *
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It seems from our Raleigh letter that the Pop committee which met in Raleigh Tuesday sat down on both Senator Butler and Governor Russell, and S. Otho Wilson is jubilant, as might be expected. The significant feature about this is, as far as Butler is concerned, that this was Butler's own committee, put up by himself, and put up under the presumption, of course, that he could control it and make it do his bidding, and the significant thing, as far as Governor Russell is concerned, is that the committee didn't take much stock in the dual combine between him and Butler, and was pretty thoroughly disgusted with their burlesque anti-lease war and the ludicrous final fizzle. Having lost the first fight with Otho and his clan, Butler hopes to retrieve his fortunes in the fight in the State convention, for which he will now begin to prepare, but it is pretty evident from the set back he got in the committee that he is losing his grip and that his following is slipping beyond his control. As between Otho and Marion it is six one way and half a dozen the other, and the sooner both are retired from the public arena the better it will be for North Carolina.

BOOK NOTICES.

The free thinker will find *The Free Thought Magazine* for April an entertaining number. Address Free Thought Magazine, No. 213 E. Indiana street, Chicago, Ill.

Gunton's Magazine for April presents an interesting list of articles on political and economic topics. The leading article discusses factory labor in the South. Published by The Gunton Company, Union Square, New York.

Tales of the Home Folks in Peace and War is the title of a very entertaining book by Joel Chandler Harris—"Uncle Remus"—the well known and popular Southern writer. They are Southern stories, told in the author's inimitable way, and will be enjoyed by the reader. The book contains 417 pages, is clearly printed on good paper, and neatly and substantially bound. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York, Price $1.50.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Great Britain's ruling passion begins to assert itself with regard to China, and she is reaching out with both hands to grab all she can.—*Baltimore Herald, Ind.*

—— We sell a bale of cotton for every ton of iron we make. The greater part of our cotton goes out of the country, but the iron is chiefly consumed at home. It is evident, however, that from this time forward American iron will find a larger place for itself in foreign markets, and the two commodities together make admirable freight for a steamer. —*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— The new Spanish Armada seems to be suffering the fate of the old. One ship has been disabled at sea so that she requires a month for repairs. Another is moving toward a Spanish port in tow while workmen repair her machinery, and still another is towed to port to have new boilers put in. If war comes Schley may complete the parallel.—*New York World, Dem.*

—— England builds ships and guns for any country in the world that is able to pay for them. She sends officers and men to teach the people of other countries the arts of war, if they desire that instruction. She throws open the ports of every country under her dominion to the trade of the world. And yet England is the great military and trade power of the world.—*Savannah New, Dems.*

— He—"I am teaching your father how to play poker." She—"How are you getting on?" He—"Well, he asked me yesterday if he could live with us after we were married."—*Life.*

America's greatest medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures when all other preparations fail to do any good whatever. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Goldsboro *Argus:* The death of Amie Crow, wife of Mr. Needham Crow, occurred Sunday at her home in Grantham township.

— Lexington *Dispatch:* War and rumors of war don't stop the farmer from buying loads after loads of guano. They are buying about the same amount as usual.

— Salisbury *Sun:* The cold weather last night killed a large amount of fruit in this section of the country. It is feared that what was not killed last night will go up to-night.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor:* The frost this (Wednesday) morning was not as heavy as expected, but it was sufficient to kill the fruit. Ice was plentiful and plowed ground was frozen.

— Greensboro *Telegram:* Another death was added yesterday to the list of those who were killed by "unloaded" guns. In the house of Andrew Lee, colored, over in Jonesboro, on East Market street, yesterday afternoon about half-past five o'clock, Clay Shaw, the little seven-year old son of Brown Shaw, colored, was fatally shot by Simon Lee, his cousin. The gun was a single barrelled breech-loading shot-gun, and was loaded with bird shot.

—Rocky Mount *Motor:* The farmers in this section are busy making preparations for large tobacco crops. It is said that there will be more of the weed planted this year than last. —— Two marines, deserters from the monitor "Puritan," were arrested at South Rocky Mount by Chief Calhoun Monday night. The authorities here had been directed by the naval authorities at Charleston, where the "Puritan" is now, to look out for them. They were confined in the guard house awaiting further orders. Before they reached this place they had discarded their uniform and donned citizen's attire.

— Clinton *Democrat:* Mrs. Annie Warren, of Newton Grove, had a horse to die a few days ago at the advanced age of thirty-two years and six months. —— On March 27th Murphy Treadwell, a young colored man, was carelessly firing his pistol at a mark in Lisbon township when his sister stepped before him as he pulled the trigger and was shot in the abdomen. The girl died on the following Wednesday. She was aged about fifteen years. —— The cold snap of last week did some damage to beans and other early vegetables. Berries that were covered were not hurt by the frosts. It is reported that huckleberries in the woods were hurt to a considerable extent. The cold snap caught them in full bloom. There can hardly be over a half crop this year at best, barring future cold weather.

TWINKLINGS.

— "I observe in the public prints," said the great scientific boarder, "that a whale's tongue sometimes yields a ton of oil." "If the whale is as oily tongued as that," said the cheerful idiot, "no wonder Jonah was taken in."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Still Another Order: "What's this new patriotic order Smith has founded?" "Cousins of the Revolution. You see, Smith's great-grandmother promised to be the sister of a man who afterward fought in the war of independence."—*Judge.*

— Mrs. Betterhawse—"I am told that you allow you husband to carry a latchkey." Mrs. Graymair—"Yes, but it does not fit the door. I just let him carry it to humor him. He likes to show it to his friends and make them think he is independent."—*Boston Traveller.*

— Not Much Comfort After All—Summer Visitor—"You must take lots of comfort in winter from that great fireplace." Green Mountain—"Wal, you see, we don't hev much time. I'm busy choppin' wood for it most of the time, an' Johnny he's busy luggin' it in, an' ma she's busy puttin' it on the fire."—*New York Truth.*

— He—"If this dead bird ornamentation craze goes on the women will be decorating their hats with stuffed lambs." She—"Would that please you men as much as the sight of stuffed calves?" He felt in his pockets surreptiously for his front-row checks of the night before.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Why is it that women always lay so much more stress than men do upon the value of a pedigree?" "They inherit it from Eve, I guess." "From Eve? I don't see what she had to boast of in that line." "It wasn't much, but she wasn't made out of clay, while Adam was, and I'll bet she never got through reminding him of her superior origin."

FEATS OF HINDOO PORTERS.

Climb Steep Mountains With Cumbersome Packs on Their Backs.

Darjeeling tea, said Mr. George W. Christison in a recent lecture before the British Society of Arts, is all carried by the hardy hill men up the steep mountain roads to the nearest railway station on the way to market. It is no unusual day's work for a cooly to carry a tea chest weighing from 110 to 180 pounds a distance of five or six miles, making at the same time an ascent of from 2,500 to 3,500 feet in sheer vertical elevation.

There can be no deception about a task like that, and we cannot but have an admiration for the powers of endurance of those who perform such a feat. Of course these people are trained to load carrying and mountain climbing from their very infancy, and hence the peculiar set of muscular faculties required for them are fully developed, if not actually called into existence, at the cost of others, so much so that walking on a level after a few miles becomes positively painful to them.

In the prosecution of their own trade or in domestic affairs they frequently undertake long, arduous journeys over ridges and along and across hot valleys varying many thousands of feet in elevation, occupying many days, carrying heavy loads of from 150 to 200 pounds, and over and in addition to their food and bedding, most cheerfully lighting a fire, cooking and eating their scanty meal and going to sleep by the wayside.

There is a story still current of a Bhootean in old times having carried a grand piano up the hill to Darjeeling, a distance of 50 miles forward and involving a rise of more than 5,000 feet in elevation by the old road. These hill tribes are a hardy people, capable of performing marvelous journeys without partaking of food, or on the most meager fare.—New York World.

A Dream Invention.

Possibly the most interesting woman's invention was patented by the wife of a well known western man. There had been some trouble with a lock, either at her home or at her husband's office, and she had been much wrought up about it. When she went to bed at night, she dreamed of a new lock made on a plan entirely different from any she had ever seen. In the morning she made a model of her dream lock out of a cake of soap. Then she took the model to a machinist, who duplicated the soap lock in steel, and it worked so satisfactorily that a large firm of lockmakers offered a royalty to her for the privilege of manufacturing locks after her design, and she is still in receipt of a considerable income every year from that source.—Ohio State Journal.

It is estimated that 293 hairs on the head, 39 on the chin, 23 on the forearm and 19 on the back of the hand are respectively contained in an area of one-quarter of an inch.

No foreigner is allowed to be 48 hours on Turkish territory without a pass.

COOL MEN WITH GUNS

INSTANCES IN WHICH SHARPERS AND ROBBERS MET THEIR MATCHES.

Sharpers Fazed by a Graybeard From Cass County—Road Agents Who Didn't Know Jim Haskell, the Dead Shot Sheriff, Was In the Leadville Stage.

"An occurrence some years ago that amused me was the experience of a gang of confidence men with an old man on a Kansas railroad," said a former commercial traveler. "At the station in Atchison one afternoon just before the Santa Fe train pulled out for Topeka the sharpers tried to work a game on some one, but were interrupted, and their scheme fell through. They piled aboard the train as the bell rang and set in to work off their ill temper by chaffing and maltreating the passengers about them. Presently there entered at the rear door of the coach a typical southwestern farmer—a tall, old man, with grizzled, patriarchal beard, steeple crowned hat and long linen duster. As he strode along the aisle, his gaze bent on the coach ahead, one of the sharpers reached from behind and pulled him back by the coattail.

" 'Hold on, old fellow,' he said. 'Don't hurry. D'you think you're bound somewhere or going to stay awhile with us?'

"The old man turned, his beard bristling, his eyes flashing fire. His hand went down to his hip pocket and came back clutching the butt of an extraordinarily long barreled revolver.

" 'I'm from Cass county, Mo.,' he said, but got no further. The sharper let go the coattail and threw up his hands.

" 'I see you are,' he gasped. 'I only wanted to find out. For God's sake, let the rest of that pistol stay where it is and go along as soon as you want to. Never mind us.'

"The old man glared a moment on the confidence men as if undecided whether to let the matter drop at that, then turned, pushed the pistol back where it came from, and, still keeping his hand on the butt of it, went on through the car. The sharpers subsided and were perfectly orderly during the rest of the trip.

"One of the biggest and most satisfactory surprises ever rung in on a stage load of passengers occurred when I was traveling in Colorado almost 20 years ago. There had been a great many hold ups on the stage line then recently started between Pueblo and Leadville. So, as I was making my second trip over the route, the passengers were less astonished than they might have been when, at about 10 o'clock of a moonlight night, the driver pulled the horses up short at a sharp command from some one by the roadside and a face masked with a red handkerchief appeared at the window. A pair of cocked revolvers emphasized the words:

" 'Hands up! Get out, every one, and be lively!'

"There was nothing to do but get out, and one by one men and women alighted, and, nine in number, all holding their hands above their heads, were silently ranged into line along the trail by two masked men, each holding in his hands a pair of revolvers. A third robber, near the horses' heads, kept the driver covered with a pistol.

" 'Keep perfectly quiet,' said one of the robbers, 'and nobody'll be hurt.'

"Then while one man stood guard over the passengers with his pistols the other searched the passengers one by one, relieving them deftly of watches, purses, pocketbooks, jewelry, weapons, all of which he dropped into a flour sack that he carried. I stood seventh in the line, and next me was a man whom I had picked up an acquaintance with on the trip. He looked to be about 30 years of age and was very quiet of manner. He was rather reserved in talking at first, but as this wore off proved a pleasing and interesting traveling companion. From his dress and evident knowledge of the country I had taken him to be a ranchman or small mine owner. He had thrown hands up at the word and came out of the stage with the rest of us and seemed to be taking the hold up very coolly, so much so that a suspicion crossed my mind that he might be a confederate of the robbers.

"The man who was searching the passengers had thrust his revolvers into the scabbards at his hips, so as to leave his hands free. He had come to me and, feeling for weapons in my hip pockets, had stooped forward a little. I was following orders in keeping my head well up and so could not see just how it happened, but I saw the robber start backward, make a movement with his right hand toward his pistol on that side, just as a revolver shot crashed directly in front of me, and the robber went down on his back. Before he struck the ground the revolver cracked twice again, and the robber who was covering the crowd with his pistols dropped them, spun half round and fell on his face. As the robber had stooped to search my hip pockets the man beside me had snatched one of his revolvers from its scabbard and shot him dead with his own pistol, then killed the other robber before the later could fire a shot.

"Before I could fairly realize what was taking place my fellow passenger sprang toward the man at the horses' heads. They exchanged shots, and then the robber turned and dashed into the darkness among the trees and rocks, the passenger following him. The flashes and cracking of three or four pistol shots came to us out of the darkness, and then the passenger returned with an empty pistol. He had had a running fight with the robber and was himself unhurt. Whether any of his shots had landed he could not tell. He made a torch of pinon pine and examined the two dead robbers, taking from their bodies whatever might serve to identify them, keeping each man's things carefully separate. He also asked the rest of us to look to see if any one recognized either of the robbers. The valuables in the flour sack he took charge of until we got to the next stage station, where each owner claimed his property.

"The businesslike way in which he acted throughout the whole affair was explained when we learned that our quiet fellow passenger was Jim Haskell, the resolute dead shot sheriff of one of the southern Colorado counties, traveling on affairs of his own. The two dead robbers were found where we had left them and were identified as tough Leadville characters who had gone out on the road to raise a stake."—New York Sun.

Passage Through Gibraltar.

The natives of Gibraltar and also the Moors across the strait have a tradition that somewhere on the rock there exists a cavern whence a subterranean passage leads under the strait to the mountains on the other side. The existence of this passage, they say, is known only to monkeys, who regularly use it in passing from one continent to the other.

Impediments to Happiness.

Fudd—There is no such thing as perfect happiness in this world.

Dudd—For instance?

Fudd—My income increases so rapidly that it is almost impossible for me to find avenues for its investment.—Boston Transcript.

The largest orchard in Great Britain is at Tottington, in the county of Gloucester. It is 500 acres in extent, and in some seasons yields its owner, Lord Sudley, a profit of $50,000. The trees are chiefly apples and plums.

Nearly 600 unaddressed letters are posted in England each week.

An Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising that R. R. BELLAMY, who spares no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Call at the above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded. †

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

He Wanted to Start Right.

On one of the South Halsted street cars, when it left the neighborhood of the stockyards the other evening, was a man with a brand new valise that had splashes of mud on it and gave other evidence of having just arrived in Chicago.

The man wore a black felt hat and a large checked suit, and there was mud enough on his heavy boots to show he had just traversed a portion of the stockyards. He boarded the car at Thiry-ninth street, put his valise on the seat beside him, and when the conductor stopped to take his fare he pulled out a roll of bills.

The conductor extracted a nickel from a $1 bill and handed over the change. The man with the valise extracted a silver quarter dollar from the change and handed it back to the conductor.

"Here," he said, so loudly that every one in the car looked to see what was going on, "here's a quarter for yourself."

"I've taken out a nickel," said the conductor. "I don't want any more."

"Now, don't say another word, friend," replied the passenger. "My wife told me before I left Kansas City I'd get along a good deal better in Chicago if I tipped everybody, and I'm going to start with you. You take that quarter like a little man and do the best you can by me on this trip, and don't say anything more, or I'll make it a half."—Chicago Tribune.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Dressing Table.

No dressing table is complete without nail, scissors, shoehorn and button hook. These little articles are required daily and should always be kept on the dressing table. Many a rush and scramble would be avoided if button hook and scissors were always in their places and ready for use. A clothes brush, too, should find a place. A hand glass also is necessary to see the back of the head when the hair is dressed. A pretty adjunct to the dressing table is the hand glass made with a folding handle to stand.

Dust should never be allowed to accumulate on anything on a dressing table, and if the brushes, etc., have any silver on them a little leather should be kept handy, and they should be rubbed bright every day. There should be a place for everything, and everything should be in its place. If order and neatness reign on a woman's dressing table, her daily toilet will be speedily and satisfactorily accomplished, whereas her untidy sister will spend more than half her time in fruitless searches after missing articles.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative and Tonic. Act directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys. purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. 50 cents per bottle. †

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. CUYLER. Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G AHIPPIN, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Whole- Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute		@	6¾
Standard		@	7⅜
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ lb	12	@	14
Sides ℔ lb	4	@	7½
Shoulders ℔ lb	6	@	7½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ lb	5¾	@	5⅞
Shoulders ℔ lb		@	6¾
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New Mork, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 20
BEESWAX ℔ lb		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ lb	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	45	@	48
Virginia Meal	45	@	48
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	12
COFFEE—℔ lb—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	7½	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	9	@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ lb—			
Low grade		@	4 00
Choice		@	4 90
Straight		@	5 25
First Patent	5 50	@	6 00
GLUE—℔ lb	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	48
Car load, in bags—White	46	@	47
Oats, from store		@	40
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas		@	60
HIDES—℔ lb—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	85
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	1⅞	@	2
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	6½	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	11 00	@	11 50
Rump		@	11 50
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Gran'd		@	5¼
Standard A		@	5⅛
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C. Yellow		@	4½
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ lb		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ℔ lb—Unwashed	8	@	15

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 27 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 26½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Nothing doing.

TAR—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.40 per barrel for Hard, and $1.90 for Dip.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine steady, 27, 26½c; rosin steady, $1.40, 1.45; tar firm, 95 cents; crude turpentine firm, $1.30, $1.80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	18
Rosin	221
Tar	116
Crude turpentine	3

Receipts same day last year—47 casks spirits turpentine, 368 bbls rosin, 118 bbls tar, 10 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 5-16	cts. ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	4⅝	" "
Low Middling	5 5-16	" "
Middling	5¾	" "
Good Middling	6	" "

Same day last year, middling 7c.

Receipts—151 bales; same day last year, 7.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40 to 50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60c.

CORN—Firm; 47½ to 50 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00 to 1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 8 to 9c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five-inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2,25; six-six, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch; $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 7.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Money on call was steady at 2@3 per cent.; last loan at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, actual business in bankers' bills 483¼@483½ for demand; 480@480¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 480½@481½ and 484@484½. Commercial bills were 480. Silver certificates 56@57. Bar silver 55¼. Mexican dollars 45. Government bonds were quoted irregular; U. S. new 4's registered 122; do. coupon, 122; U. S. 4's 109; do. coupon, 110½; U. S. 2's, 97; U. S. 5's, registered, 111¼; do. 5's, coupon, 111¾. State bonds dull; N. C. 6's 122; 4's 100.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Rosin was steady. Spirits turpentine quiet.

CHARLESTON, April 7.—Spirits turpentine firm at 28½c; no sales. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, April 7.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26¾c, with sales of 668 casks; receipts 594 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,068 barrels; receipts 1,756 barrels; A, B, C, D $1 15, E $1 20, F $1 25, G $1 40, H $1 55, I $1 60, K $1 60, M $1 65, N $1 70, window glass $1 80, water white $1 95.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Extreme dullness prevailed throughout the day in the cotton market with prices at no time showing particular leaning one way or the other. The closing of the Liverpool market at 1 P. M. to-day, or before our opening, until next Tuesday morning, and the conflicting character of the political news caused both bulls and bears to hold off, resulting in an extremely small business. After opening steady with prices 1 point lower to one higher, the market sagged off under a few outside selling orders, but later recovered this loss on buying for the account of local operators who were disposed to even up accounts. During the greater part of the day the pit was deserted and few traders remained on the floor. The closing was very dull at a net decline of 1 to 2 points.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Cotton was quiet; middling 6 3-16c.

Cotton futures closed very dull; sales of 21,800 bales; April 5.93c, May 5.96c, June 5.96c, July 6.03c, August 6.05c, September 6.02c, October 6.02c, November 6.03c, December 6.05c, January 6.07c.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 6 3-16c; middling gulf 6 7-16c; sales 310 bales.

Net receipts 200 bales; gross receipts 1,192 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,999 bales; exports to the Continent 1,594 bales; forwarded 62 bales; sales — bales; sales to spinners 310 bales; stock (actual) 196,838 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 7,356 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,492 bales; exports to the Continent 1,594 bales; stock 792,389 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 68,703 bales; exports to Great Britain 45,352 bales; exports to France 12,248 bales; exports to the Continent 57,783 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 7,968,614 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,950,263 bales; exports to France 738,660 bales; exports to the Continent 2,552,484 bales.

April 7.—Galveston, steady at 5¾c, net receipts 2,068 bales; Norfolk, firm at 5⅞c, net receipts 122 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6c, net receipts 657 bales; Boston, steady at 6 3-16, net receipts 44 bales; Wilmington, firm at 5¾c; net receipts 151 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6 7-16c, net receipts 372 bales; Savannah, steady at 5 9-16c, net receipts 1,419 bales; New Orleans, steady at 5 9-16, net receipts 1,804 bales; Mobile, quiet at 5¾c, net receipts 134 bales; Memphis, steady at 5 9-16, net receipts 636 bales; Augusta, quiet at 5 15-16, net receipts 256 bales; Charleston, steady at 5⅝c, net receipts 394 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Flour was weakened by the further decline in wheat; Minnesota patents $5 10@5 45. Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 Northern $1 09¼; options were weak and heavy all day in response to lower cables, inspired crop news and free liquidation; the export demand that developed late in the day affected chiefly the May option which was 1¼c higher, all other months closing about the lowest and ¾@1c below; No.2 red May closed $1 00¾c; July, closed 87⅝c. Corn—Spot weak; No.2 35⅞c; options opened weak and continued so all day, controlled by liquidation and the break in wheat; closed ⅛c net lower; May closed 33⅞c; July closed 35c. Oats—Spot dull; No. 2, 30⅝c; options were quiet and weaker with other departments; closed ⅛c lower; May closed 29½c. Lard weak; Western steam $5 47½; May $5 50, nominal; refined lard easy. Pork dull. Butter—market firm; Western creamery 17@22c; do. factory 12½@16c; Elgins 22c; imitation creamery 14½@18½c; State dairy 15@20c; do creamery 17@22. Cheese steady; large white September 7½@7¾c. Cottonseed oil easy; prime crude 19½@20c; do. yellow 22@22½c. Petroleum dull. Molasses quiet. Cabbage quiet; Florida 75c@$1 25; Charleston and Savannah $1 25@1 50. Coffee—Spot Rio nominal; No. 7 invoice 6¼c; No. 7 jobbing —; mild firm; Cordova 8¾@17c. Sugar—Raw was firm; fair refining 3⅛c; centrifugal 96 test 4⅛c; refined firm.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A combination of favorable crop reports, weak cables and an absence of important trading made a very dull and weak market of wheat to-day, July closing at a decline of about 1c. The closing of the foreign exchanges until after the Easter holidays undoubtedly had some effect on the volume of trading done. Everything else on the floor was weak, partly through sympathy with wheat. Corn closed ⅛c lower, oats ⅛@⅛c lower, and provisions 5 to 7½c lower.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Cash quotations: Flour steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring —c; No. 3 spring 90@91c; No. 2 red $1 02¾@1 03¼. Corn—No.2 29⅛c. Oats—No. 2 25⅛c; No. 2 white, free on board 29⅛c; No. 3 white, free on board, 27¾@29c. Rye—No. 2 —. Mess pork per bbl., $9 80@9 15. Lard, per 100 lbs., quoted at $5 15. Short rib sides, loose, $5 00@5 45. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 87½; Short clear sides, boxed $5 35@5 45. Whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 19½.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 May $1 05½, 1 05½, 1 05, 1 05¼; July 84½, 84⅞, 83½, 83⅞c; September 76⅛, 77, 76, 76⅛c; December 77, 77, 76½, 73⅛c. Corn—May 29⅛, 29⅛, 29, 29⅛c; July 30⅞, 30⅞, 30¼, 30½; September 31⅞, 32, 31½, 31½c. Oats—May 25½, 25½, 25¼, 25⅛c; July 23¼, 23¼, 22⅞, 23. Pork, per bbl.—May $9 85, 9 85, 9 75, 9 82½; July $9 92½, 9 95, 9 85, 9 90. Lard, per 100 lbs—May $5 22½, 5 25, 5 15, 5 17½; July $5 30, 5 30, 5 20, 5 25. Ribs, per 100 lbs.—May $5 17½, 5 17½, 5 15, 15; July $5 27½, 5 27½, 5 20, 5 22½.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat easy; spot and month 99¼@99⅜c; steamer No. 2 red 95½@95¼c; Southern wheat by sample 96c@$1.00; do on grade 95½@99½c. Corn easy; spot, month and May 34@34¼c; steamer mixed 33⅝@33¾c; Southern white corn 36c asked; do yellow 35¼c asked. Oats firm; No. 2 white 33@33½c; No. 2 mixed 30@30½c.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—1 P. M.—Cotton—Closing—spot in fair demand and prices hardening. American middling 3 7-16d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,200 American. Receipts 1,000 bales, including 700 American. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand and closed steady. American middling (l m c): April 3 24-64d seller; April and May 3 24-64d seller; May and June 3 24-64d buyer; June and July 3 24-64@3 25-64d seller; July and August 3 24-64@3 25-64d buyer; August and September 3 24-64d buyer; September and October 3 23-64d seller; October and November 3 22-64d value; November and December 3 21-64@3 22-64d seller; December and January 3 21-64@3 22-64d seller; January and February 3 21-64@3 22-64d seller.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

CLEARED.

Schr Percy and Lillie, 479 tons, Miller, Georgetown, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Stmr Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., April 7, 1898.

SCHOONERS.

Vanlear Black, 602 tons, Lacey, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Emma S, 60 tons, Cahoon, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

John H Tingue, 483 tons, Rhodes, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Steamship Croatan, 826 tons, McKee, Georgetown, H G Smallbones.

Yearby (Br) 1665 tons, Goldsworthy, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Kimon (Austrian), 1,244 tons, Saha, Powers, Gibbs & Co.

Cambay (Br), 1693 tons, Rees, Alex Sprunt & Son.

BARQUES.

Rigi (Nor), 499 tons, Sopff, Heide & Co.

Doctor Mezger (Nor), 623 tons, Horn, Paterson, Downing & Co.

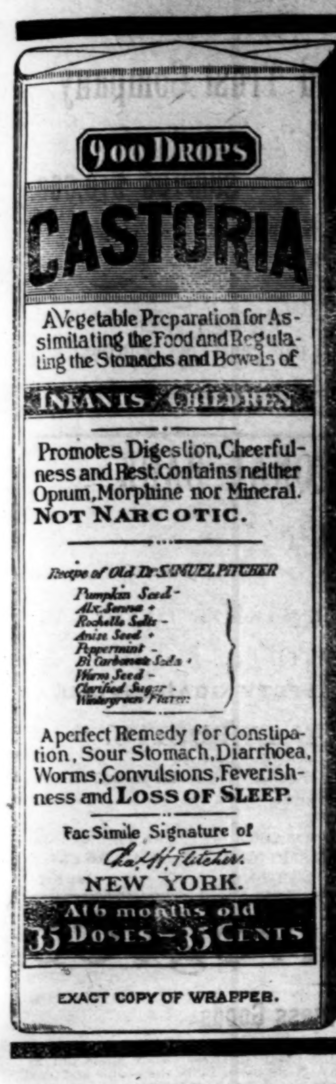
Veritas (Nor), 450 tons, Knudsen, Jas T Riley & Co.

HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day, According to Location.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office. Goldsboro, N. C.

feb 25 tf



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THREE SENSES.

Were all things ever hidden from my sight,
Did life stand helpless in unchanging night,
Methinks mine eyes would quicken could I hear
Your gentle voice and know that you were near.

Were the world silent, soundless all the sea,
No note of song in any bird for me,
Seeing your beauty, through my soul would ring
The music of the songs that lovers sing.

And could I speak not, were my lips denied
Their lordly right to chant love deified,
My very blood would praise God and rejoice
For sake of your sweet face and gentle voice.
—William Mudford in New York Tribune.

A FRANCHISE ASKER.

Confronted at Each Door by a Woman Who Owned Three Houses.

"What business are you in now?" asked one man of another yesterday on Sixth avenue.

"Oh, I am still a franchise asker."

"What is that? Asking for things free?"

"That is just it. Whenever a street car company wishes to go through a certain street the consent of the property owners has to be obtained. I go from door to door and with a hypnotic smile and suave manner I endeavor to get the consent of owners. I have my notebook in hand and have them write their consent at once."

"Do you ever get the 'cold face?' "

"Ah, if the frigid look were all I would not mind it, but I have hot words hurled at me from indignant people. I never lost my suave aplomb but once, and then, to use a slang phrase, I was queered completely. I was trying to obtain 'consents' along Sixteenth street some years ago, when I found more than my match. Ringing a doorbell I waited a few minutes and it was opened by a handsome woman.

" 'Is the owner in?'

" 'Yes; I am the owner.'

"This was my chance to show my skill and diplomacy. I thought she would be wax, but her beautiful face concealed a marble heart and her head a brain that was clear. After my polite preface she hardly waited for me to ask her consent for the road to come through the street. 'No, most emphatically, no!' came her answer. It dashed me somewhat, but I went up the next door steps as gayly as possible. Imagine my surprise to see standing before me a handsome woman, the exact counterpart of the one next door. I began my patter and tried to conceal the fact that I believed I had seen her before.

" 'No, a thousand times, no!' came her answer.

"I bowed and walked out. When the next door was opened, my surprise merged into astonishment, for there, the third time, stood the handsome but calm woman. I stammered and said, 'I beg your pardon, madam, but do you own this block?'

" 'I own these three houses, and the answer is no for the third time.'

"I took three drinks in succession to calm my nerves. These three houses communicated by means of doors, and she had anticipated me in every one. Well, the road has not been built on Sixteenth street yet."—New York Commercial.

The Charm of a Smile.

A beautiful smile is as potent in the drawing room as on the stage. Every woman can count among her acquaintances the favored few who possess the gift, not a studied, conventional smile that simply tightens the lips across the teeth, but the quick, responsive expression that springs first into the eyes and then to the lips. Another noticeable feature of this gleam of sunshine, which transforms the plainest face and can transfigure the most commonplace surroundings, is that it leaves the features as quickly as it appears.

Farmers and Distiller's

SUPPLIES.

Fancy and Staple Groceries,

Hoop Iron, Glue. Hay,

Corn, Oats, &c., &c.

A small consignment Yam Potatoe Slips.

HALL & PEARSALL,

mar 31 tf Wholesale Grocers.

FASHIONS CHANGE

BUT

POZZONI'S

Complexion

POWDER

REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.

The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless; and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried

POZZONI'S

you do not know what an IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER is.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* is on every wrapper.

COLDEST SPOTS ON EARTH.

Places Where the Temperature Never Rises Above the Freezing Point.

The effects of extreme cold on the human body are curiously diversified. While a solid body at a very low temperature may cause a severe wound, the same temperature can be endured in a dry atmosphere. Similarly it would be impossible to live in water treated to 100 degrees centigrade, but air at that temperature would be supportable.

The lowest temperatures of habitable localities have recently been ascertained. At Fort Rae the cold reaches 88 degrees below zero, F.; at Irkutsk, 49 degrees below; at Werchojansk, Siberia, 67 degrees and sometimes 113 degrees below.

Payer, who led the Austrian expedition to the north pole in 1874, has left some remarkable observations about the cold. He found it impossible to smoke, for his pipe became covered with ice. Every metallic object caused a severe burn at the slightest contact. The dryness of the air provoked an abundant and inconvenient perspiration. But in order to quench the thirst which raged in him he could not touch the snow, which was too much frozen. He might as well have poured molten lead in his mouth. The men as they marched were enveloped in thick clouds, provoked by the heavy perspiration which escaped through their furs. It then froze in small crystals and fell to the ground with a rattling noise. Ice did not form on the beard, because the vapor of the breath formed immediately into snow. Sound could be heard for enormous distances. Meat was split like wood, and mercury could have been used for rifle bullets. Intense cold, he noted, paralyzed the intellectual faculties, movement and speech. Smell and taste weakened sensibly.

The reason why intense cold caused by radiation in the air can be endured, but not the contact of a solid object at the same temperature, is that air, like most gases, is a bad conductor of heat. When a limb comes in contact with very cold air, it only loses heat little by little. Nature has time to react against the cold, which has no bad effect unless after a prolonged exposure. But when this limb comes in contact with a metal, which is usually a good conductor, the latter immediately takes from the flesh a great quantity of heat and tends to bring it to its own temperature.—New York Journal.

APPEALS TO THE DEVIL.

Legends Which Tell How They Were Answered by His Satanic Majesty.

Personal appeals to the devil are held by popular belief to be at least as efficacious as imprecations uttered by another. The latter has already received illustration. Two German tales will confirm the force of the former. In one of these a girl who was dancing at some village festival boasted that no partner could tire her at the sport, not even the devil himself, and she only wished he would come and try her. Hardly had she uttered the words when a coach drove up, out of which stepped a fine gentleman, who begged permission to take part in the dancing. This was no sooner granted than he accosted the damsel already mentioned, and asked her to be his partner for the rest of the night. She gladly consented, and danced with him so incessantly and with such activity that all the rest of the party gazed on the pair with surprise, which was changed into alarm when it was perceived that the gentleman had hoofs and was indeed the devil himself. So the musicians were told to play the air, "Begone Ye Fiends of Hell," which no demon can abide. All present joined in the words, and so powerful was the strain in its effect that the infernal visitor, seizing the girl in his arms, leaped with her through the window, and neither of them was ever seen again.

The other story is that of a young maiden of Raasdorf, whose companions at a gathering of girls one night were talking about their respective lovers, whereupon she expressed her sorrow that she had none, and declared herself so anxious to have one that she would willingly take the devil if she could get nobody else. At 11 o'clock a tall gentleman entered the room, and taking a seat beside the impatient damsel lost no time in making love to her. His dress was green and the sight of a hoof struck all the girls with consternation. When the party broke up at midnight, the stranger went with them to the top of the Kappel hill. Here a sudden cry arose from every mouth, as the girl who had wished for the devil was carried up with him into the air, higher and higher, till they disappeared altogether. Nothing but her cap was left behind.—Gentleman's Magazine.

A Wreck In the Potato Field.

An old salt, after sailing the sea for years, thought he would try a life ashore for awhile. He looked around for a job, and was engaged by a farmer, saying, as he had plowed the deep for years, he thought he could plow the land. He went home with the farmer, and after a good night's rest and breakfast started out to plow. The farmer hitched up a yoke of oxen, with a horse on to lead. Taking two turns around the field and then turning the team over to Jack, he said he would go to the house for family prayers.

It was plain sailing for a short time, but the team didn't like Jack's way of navigating. The oxen turned the yoke and things became snarled up. Jack hove to and went to the house, asking for the deacon. He was told the family was at prayers, but pushed in and hailed the deacon: "Say, deacon, the starboard ox is on the port side and the port ox is on the starboard side. The old mare is athwart the bows, and the whole thing is drifting to hades stern first. Belay your prayers and come down and clear away the wreck!"—Boston Herald.

Art.

The whole story is not written here, but it is suggested, and the attribute of all true art, the highest and the lowest, is this: That it says more than it says and takes you away from itself. There is nothing so universally intelligible as truth. What your work wants is not truth, but beauty of external form, the other half of art.—Olive Schreiner.

SAVED BY CRITICISM.

HOW RACHEL WIPED OUT FAILURE WITH GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

The Great Actress In the Part of Roxane. Influence of a Kind and Loyal Manager, a Friendly but Just Critic and a Proud and Passionate Father.

At the early age of 17 Rachel's fame had spread like wildfire throughout Paris. Jules Janin, the well known theatrical critic of the time, whose word made or marred, was unstinted in his praise of her marvelous genius. Crowds flocked to the Comedie Francaise to witness, one after the other, the plays of Racine and Corneille, in all of which Rachel scored immense success. Finally the management announced "Bajazet," a tragedy by Racine, for the next performance. On the eventful night the people literally fought at the doors for admittance. But, to the great astonishment of all, act succeeded act, and the actress failed to make the slightest impression upon her audience. The play came to an end in the midst of ominous silence.

Rachel's failure was unaccountable, a complete surprise to her manager and equally a surprise to herself.

There was but one thing to be done—to prevent if possible the publication of the failure.

M. Vedel, the manager of the Theatre Francais, hastened at once to Jules Janin and besought him not to lay the entire blame upon Rachel, as he was responsible for having cast her in a role which was perhaps too difficult for so young an actress. While they were still discussing the matter Rachel was announced. She seemed to be greatly agitated, but, without saying a word, simply stood before Janin with her head bowed, as a criminal before his judge. The great critic received her kindly; but, though he tried to reassure her somewhat, he admitted that in spite of his interest in her it would be impossible for him to render a favorable account of the evening's performance. Poor Rachel wept like a child, but to no effect.

After they had departed Vedel suddenly turned to Rachel and said: "Tomorrow I announce 'Bajazet' for the next performance. We will show them yet what you can do." Rachel eagerly assented and returned home.

M. Vedel had scarcely reached the theater, however, when M. Felix, Rachel's father, was announced. He had learned from his daughter of the intended reproduction of "Bajazet" and boldly declared that the performance should not take place.

"I tell you, she shall not play that role again."

"And I tell you, sir, that the second representation of 'Bajazet' shall be announced for the day after tomorrow, and I warn you that if on the day of the performance Mlle. Rachel is not in her dressing room at 6 o'clock in the evening I will have the money refunded to the public, who shall be duly informed that your daughter's refusal to fulfill her contract is the cause of this scandalous proceeding; that the estimated receipts of this performance shall be deducted from her salary and that she shall not again set foot on the French stage until she has consented to play 'Bajazet' a second time."

"You can do as you please, but she shall not act." And so saying M. Felix took his departure.

Vedel immediately wrote to Rachel and entreated her not to listen to her father and risk her entire future success upon a mere question of pride. At 1 o'clock in the morning he received the following note, written in pencil on a little scrap of paper:

How can I disobey you? When we love people, we do everything to please them. Your devoted RACHEL.

Jules Janin's criticism of Rachel was cruel in the extreme. "How could one expect," he said, "that frail, delicate child, with her labored breathing, to represent the powerful lioness Roxane in Racine's tragedy of 'Bajazet?' Mlle. Rachel no sooner appeared than the audience realized she would prove impotent in the role. It was not the expected Roxane that they beheld, but a poor young girl lost in a seraglio."

In spite of this adverse criticism, the rehearsals for the second performance of "Bajazet" continued. The important night arrived. Vedel anxiously visited Rachel in her dressing room, where he found her already dressed and looking superb in her rich oriental draperies.

"Well, my child, how do you feel?" he asked.

"All right," she answered, smiling. "I had a desperate fight at home, but I conquered, and I am here. I think it will go better tonight."

"You are not afraid, then?"

"No."

"You have read Janin's criticisms?"

"Yes. He treated me nicely. He has made me furious. I am all the more sure of success tonight."

The result of the second performance of "Bajazet" was a veritable triumph for Rachel. She could not have had a more perfect revenge. Her preceding performances, in which she had gained renown as the great tragedienne of the day, all paled before this last, which surpassed everything that she had yet done. Again and again she was called before the curtain. The storm of applause that greeted her bordered on delirium. Bouquets fell about her in a perfect avalanche. Such a scene had never before been witnessed in the Theatre Francais.

Vedel, wild with delight, hastened to Rachel after the play was over. He found her dressing room, which had been empty after the first performance, now crowded with people. It was with difficulty that the great actress was able to reach him. When she came near him, she threw her arms about his neck and whispered in his ear: "Thank you. I knew all the time that you were right!"—San Francisco Chronicle.

Relief In Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhœa. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children. —W. A. STROUD, Popomoke City, Md. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

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Constantly on hand a full line of mated teams, Roadsters, Saddlers, general purpose and Farm Horses.

Full Line of Farm and City Mules.

One to two car loads received every week. All stock is guaranteed as represented.

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STRIKE NOW!

Don't wait for "Tuesday, or Wednesday, or Thursday, or Friday." Do not let "them" get the advantage of you. If you aint got 'em you MIGHT get 'em.

Spring Cleaning is Pleasant when you use

"Corneau's" Bed Bug Interceptic.

Most good Housekeepers use it. ap 3 tf

A Good Appetite.

How frequently we hear the remark made when a person's indisposition is spoken of: "Oh, he can't have much the matter with him. He eats well, and therefore he must be all right." As a matter of fact, although a good appetite is sometimes considered as a test of the state of the health, it is not an invariable test, for often those who are seriously ill have good appetites. This is the case with many consumptives and others, but a person with a bad appetite is not in good health. There is something wrong with him. Appetite and hunger are generally used synonymously, but hunger is more than appetite. It is imperious, but is allayed after eating.

What is the best thing to do when the appetite wanes? The usual remedy is a tonic. For a want of appetite the real remedies needed are often rest and sleep, together with fresh air. Overwork when feeble is a cause of loss of appetite. A change of food is a good remedy. Sometimes the regimen has not been varied enough and the system becomes overburdened with one kind of material, and another kind is deficient. An entire change of food may work wonders. A change of scene, of thought and of environment are some of the best means to restore a jaded appetite for food. Outdoor exercise, work, sea bathing—all these have a good effect, and promote those changes in the body which make a demand for food imperative. These remedies are all natural ones, and if rightly used can do no harm.—New York Ledger.

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

A TEMPTING MORSEL

for breakfast or dinner is one of our juicy beefsteaks. It is appetizing, delicious and nourishing, as only such high grade meats as we carry can be. Leave your order for beef, mutton, lamb, veal or poultry with us, and we will serve you promptly and with prime juicy meats at bed-rock prices.

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22,000 Lbls. D. S. Sides.

15,000 Bbls. Plates.

60 Lbls. Best City Mess Pork.

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FINEST VANILLA DRIPS

And extra quality White Syrup, Prices just right.

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100 Bbls. Mullets.
50 Sardines.
300 Kegs Nails.
400 Bdls. Hoop Iron.
100 Bdls. Rivets.
300 Bags Shot.

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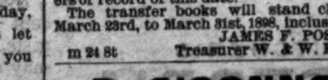

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 23rd, 1898.

The Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared three and one half per cent interest on the certificates of indebtedness of that Company, due and payable on and after April 1st, 1898, to all holders of record of this date.

The transfer books will stand closed from March 23rd, to March 31st, 1898, inclusive.

JAMES F. POST, JR.,
Treasurer W. & W. R. R. Co.

m 24 8t

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THE MAINE QUESTION

To Consider When Sick Is How to Get Well. The Answer Is: Go to

Jackson Springs

For a month or two, or order a few crates of the water.

Read the following letter from Judge Thos. H. Sutton:

Hon. Thomas H. Sutton, of N. C., Judge of First N. C. Criminal Court, says:

TARBORO, N. C., Nov. 3, 1897.

H. E. THOMPSON, Prop. Jackson Springs, West End, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of 31st ult. received. In reply I take pleasure in saying that I spent two weeks at Jackson Springs in August of the present year. I was very feeble when I arrived there, suffering from Dyspepsia, and was not able to go from the hotel to the Spring, but after two weeks at the Springs I received beneficial effects from the curative power of its waters, and verily believe that these waters, springing out of the deep sand section of Moore County saved my life, or at least prolonged it to this day.

I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that the Jackson Springs Watar is a specific for Dyspepsia, and the best water on earth for this one universal complaint of mankind. You may use this letter as you may think is best for the benefit of mankind. Yours, Respectfully,

THOMAS H. SUTTON.

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

For further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON, Proprietor,

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This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

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The bottom facts in connection with our hardware stock reveal the largest assortment and lowest prices for quality to be found anywhere. Everything comprised in the term of "Hardware," all of the best quality and marked at prices admitting of no argument. Dealers can here find the best source of supply for their wants.

Purchases delivered at depots without expense, and patron's interest carefully looked after.

OUR PENINSULAR STEEL RANGES

must be seen to be appreciated, and it will be a pleasure for us to show you their construction and management. A fine and varied line of Cooking and Heating Stoves constantly on hand at low down prices. Try us and we wil convince you.

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J. W. MURCHISON,

mar 30 tf ORTON BUILDING.

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Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.

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The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

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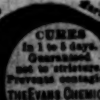

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Schedule In Effect Jan. 25, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:26 p.m., Pembroke 5:46 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:23 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m. Connects at Hamlet with train 41 for Charlotte and Atlanta, and with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:55 a. m., Raleigh 3:34 p. m., Sanford 5:03 p. m., Hamlet 6:53 p. m., Rockingham 7:30 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m., Athens 3:45 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m. Connects at Weldon with train from Richmond and all Northern points. Pullman sleeper, Portsmouth to Nashville, Tenn.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:25 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:35 a. m., Hamlet 5:10 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:54 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:20 a. m., Shelby 11:18 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:30 noon, Athens 1:15 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m. Connections at Atlanta for all points South and West. Pullman sleeper, Washington to Atlanta, and Portsmouth to Chester.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:15 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon. Connects at Hamlet with trains from Washington, Portsmouth, Charlotte and Atlanta.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:16 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:25 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:05 p. m., Hamlet 11:23 p. m., Sanford 1:02 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:30 a. m., Richmond 8:30 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon. Pullman sleepers, Atlanta to Washington and Chester to Portsmouth.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 7:00 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:50 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

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JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect January 23rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	9 00 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 10 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 18 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 25 "
Leave Sanford	1 48 "
Leave Climax	3 47 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 20 "
Leave Greensboro	4 30 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 17 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 47 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 15 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 33 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 17 P. M.
Leave Climax	12 45 "
Leave Sanford	2 36 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 55 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 10 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 02 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 50 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	5 07 "
Leave Red Springs	5 43 "
Arrive Maxton	6 11 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 35 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 25 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 45 "
Leave Greensboro	3 15 "
Leave Climax	4 25 "
Arrive Ramseur	6 10 "

CONNECTIONS

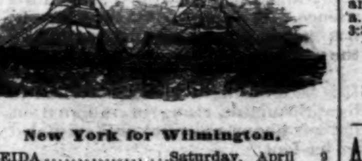
At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

jan 23 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA..........Saturday, April 9
CROATAN..........Saturday, April 16

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN..........Saturday, April 9
ONEIDA..........Saturday, April 16

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN..........Tuesday, April 5
ONEIDA..........Tuesday, April 12

Steamship Oneida does not carry passengers.

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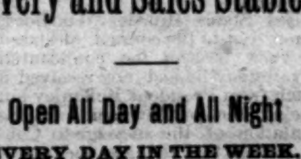
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. ap 5 tf



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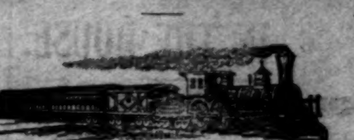


Schedule In Effect March 20, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.02 a. m., Warsaw 11.15 a. m., Goldsboro 12:05 a. m., Wilson 12:55 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:37 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 4.33 p. m., Petersburg 6.22 p. m., Richmond 7:15 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:20 p. m., Baltimore 1:06 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Weldon 1:42 a. m., †Norfolk 10:30 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:03 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:18 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 4.00 P. M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 5:09 p. m., Chadbourn 5:41. p. m., Marion 6:43 p. m., Florence 7:25 p. m., Sumter 9:10 p. m., Columbia 10:30 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 5:25 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:00 a. m., Weldon 11:55 a. m., Tarboro 12:31 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:15 p. m., Wilson 2:37 p. m., Goldsboro 3:20 p. m., Warsaw 4:11 p. m., Magnolia 4.24 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.58 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.20 P. M. No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:27 p. m., Jacksonville 7:40 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 6.45 a. m., Atlanta 8:20 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 3:00 p. m., Denmark 4:47 p. m., Sumter 8:12 a. m., Florence 9:58 a. m., Marion 10:36 a. m., Chadbourn 11:38 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 12:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:55 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Smithfied 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 11.20 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 3,00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 10.09 a. m., arrive Latta 10.26 a. m., Dillon 10.30 a. m., Rowland 10.54 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.13 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.33 p. m., Latta 6.46 p. m., Pee Dee 7.10 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8:30 a. m., Chadbourn 11:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 2:03 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:45 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:35 p. m., Manning 7:04 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:43 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7: 55 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:14 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 9:55 a. m.; arrive Darlington 10:28 a. m., Cheraw 11:40 a. m., Wadesboro 12:35 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:00 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.25 p. m., Hartsville 9:20 p. m., Bennettsville 9:21 p. m., Gibson 9:45 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only at 9:35 a. m.; arrive Darlington 10:27 a. m., Hartsville 11:10 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:35 a. m., Bennettsville 6:59 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:50 a. m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday at 7:00 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:45 a. m.; leave Darlington 8:55 a. m.; arrive Florence 9:20 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 4:25 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Darlington 6:29 p. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only at 8:15 a. m., Darlington 9.00 a. m.; arrive Florence 9:20 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:15 p. m., 11:16 p. m.; arrive Selma 3.15 p. m., Smithfield 3:22 p. m., Dunn 4:00 p. m., Fayetteville 4:45 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:13 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 10.54 a. m., Fayetteville 12:18 p. m., 10:19 p. m., Dunn 1:01 p. m., Smithfield 1:39 p. m., Selma 1:47 p. m.; arrive Wilson 2:35 p. m., 12:09 a. m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:33 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:47 p. m., Creston 5:43 p. m., Sumter 6:25 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

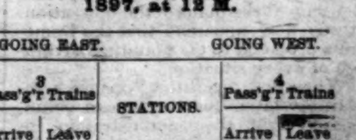
H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager mar 26 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. 3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	....
....	4 32	Kinston	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train arriving at Goldsboro 3.09 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY,
feb 1 tf Druggist.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

Vigorous Assault Upon the Administration for Its Delay in the Cuban Matter.

WALL STREET INFLUENCE.

Grosvenor of Ohio Defended the President—Charged a Conspiracy to Secure Independence of Cuba and Invalidate Spanish Bonds.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Some sharp war talk was indulged in by the Senate to-day. When consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed, the question pending was the amendment of Senator Pettus, of Alabama, providing for such improvement of the harbor at Mobile as would enable war vessels to obtain coal and other supplies there. Senator Allison, of Iowa, in charge of the bill, made a point of order against the amendment. This called out a bitter speech by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who charged the Appropriation Committee with discriminating against proper measures and threatened to assist in dissolving the committee.

"As for the threat implied by the Senator from Alabama," interjected Senator Allison hotly, "if I know myself, I do not crave the work that is now imposed upon me by the Senate. If the Senate wants to dissolve the committee, it may do so without delay."

Senator Allison had a telegram read from Secretary Alger, saying that while he was willing that the improvement should be made, the money to be expended within the discretion of the Secretary of War, he thought the outer bar should be left for the present so as to prevent the too ready ingress of foreign hostile ships. "It is better not," the Secretary's dispatch read, "to open any deep harbor that would admit war ships. It would make simply one more place to guard."

On this telegram the chair overruled Senator Allison's point of order and submitted the question to the Senate whether the amendment should be considered.

A yea and nay vote was taken on this proposition and resulted in the negative—19 to 33. The vote had the effect of ruling the amendment out of order.

At 2 o'clock the bill was laid aside and Senator Walthall, Mississippi, presented resolutions on the death of his late colleague, Senator James Z. George.

At 4 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

House of Representatives.

There was a scene of great excitement in the House late this afternoon during the consideration of the bill for the reorganization of the army. It was caused by Mr. Lentz, an Ohio Democrat, who made a vigorous assault on the administration, charging that the policy of delay was in the interest of stock-jobbers in Wall street. He alleged that Wall street was in the possession of information that the message would not go in, long before it was known at the capitol and profitted heavily by the advance in the price of stocks which resulted. He even charged that there was no warrant for the alarming statements about the situation in Havana, which were made as a justification for the delay of the message. Mr. Lentz's speech created a profound sensation and was met with an emphatic reply from Gen. Grosvenor, now generally regarded as the administration's spokesman on the floor.

Mr. Grosvenor said a message from Gen. Lee was received on Tuesday and another received on yesterday which were very urgent. He said the second was an appeal for time. Speaking of the note of the Powers Mr. Grosvenor said the President's reply put an end without qualification to every delay or interference from the Powers

Mr. McMillin asked Mr. Grosvenor what the latest information was as to the President's policy. Mr. Grosvenor asked Mr. McMillin for the latest information as to the controlling power on the Democratic side next Monday [Laughter and applause.]

"I know what power is controlling on your side," observed Mr. McMillin; "that power is Mark Hanna." [Jeers on Republican side.]

Mr. Grosvenor defended Senator Hanna, calling attention to the Senator's denial that he had ever bought a share of stock in Wall street in his life.

"Can he say the same thing about votes?" asked Mr. McMillin, amid derisive laughter from the Democratic side.

Mr. Grosvenor declared that John J. McCook was wittingly in a great conspiracy to secure the independence of Cuba and invalidate $400,000,000 of Cuban bonds. These bonds, he said, would be destroyed if Spain were driven out of Cuba in the interests of the American people. He declared that he had been told that a gentleman in New York was "short" of the market before the crisis came to such an extent that ruin stared him in the face. Since then that gentleman had neglected no enterprise to promote war. He declared that there was no evidence that the President had faltered. Mr. Lentz's allegation that the President had acted in the interest of stock speculation, he said, was a terrible onslaught. It ought, if the President were guilty, result in his impeachment. It was infamous. Such a charge in the old days would have sent its author to the block.

Mr. Lentz denied that he had said the President was seeking to promote stock speculation.

In concluding, Mr. Grosvenor said he was delighted that this assault had been made upon the President, because it disclosed the plans of the opposition. It was now apparent that the Democrats proposed to take political advantage of every situation.

When the opposition opened a recruiting station for Republican volunteers to fight the administration, he said, they would have little use for their quarters. It was infamous, he said, that the cable should carry to Madrid to-night the news that the President's motives had been impugned and his integrity assailed.

"I have no more doubt that we shall go to war," Mr. Grosvenor said, "than that I will live until next week. I may be mistaken. I pray God I am, but I believe we shall go to war practically upon the declaration of Congress. If it is averted, it must be by Spain." [Great applause.]

After Mr. Grosvenor concluded his remarks Mr. Bailey took the floor in a brief speech, in which he quoted several utterances of Mr. Grosvenor to show that the Buck-Eye statesman had shifted his position. Then turning his attention to some of Mr. Grosvenor's remarks Mr. Bailey indignantly repelled the idea that if war came it was to be a Republican war. "It would be a war of the people of the United States against Spanish tyranny on the island of Cuba," said he, amid tumultuous applause.

A great deal of opposition developed during the day to the army bill. Mr. Hull tried to save the bill by agreeing to strike out all its provisions, even the three battalion function features, but it was in the end recommitted—150 to 61.

The House adjourned till Monday.

SPAIN'S DECISION NOW IS FOR WAR.

The Government Declares It Has Reached the Limit in Conceding Demands.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS FAIL.

Cuban Armistice Proclamation Not Issued—People Generally in Madrid Approve the Cabinet's Attitude. Woodford's Preparations.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, April 7.—11.30 A. M.—A hitch has occurred in the peace negotiations and the Cuban armistice proclamation will not be issued to-day, as expected.

1.35 P. M.—There appears to be much mystery connected with last night's events. It seems that after the regular cabinet meeting had adjourned and the Premier, Senor Sagasta, had returned home, the papal puncio, Mgr. Nava, in company with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senor Gullon, received a communication from Rome. This was considered of such importance that the other ministers were summoned and remained in consultation until 1.30 A. M. It is said the result of their deliberations was telegraphed to Rome, from which it was to be cabled to the United States. No explanation has been furnished of this procedure, but these facts are furnished on official authority.

The cabinet ministers, at their meeting last evening, decided to appoint a committee to organize and superintend the national subscription to increase the strength of the fleet.

A semi-official note issued after the adjournment of the cabinet says: "The cabinet considered every aspect of the situation on the information of the foreign and colonial ministers, and especially in the light of the reports of ministers of war and marine. The outcome of the deliberations was the adhesion of the government to all its previous decisions, without modification, and resolutions to that effect were adopted. During the sitting the foreign minister made several visits to the palace."

2:25 P. M.—After the cabinet meeting, and the issue of the semi-official note, previously cabled, which was regarded as a serious announcement, there was much excitement and bellicose talk in the city. The cafes were crowded with people, all angrily discussing the situation and generally approving the attitude of the cabinet.

The military papers to-day are very violent in their utterances against the United States.

2:30 P. M.—It is asserted here that the communication from Rome which the Papal nuncio and the Minister of Foreign Affairs placed before the cabinet after the regular meeting had adjourned last night, asked what concessions Spain would make.

The cabinet, it is further stated, decided to reply that the government "simply reaffirmed its former decisions, already known to President McKinley."

As previously intimated in these dispatches, there is no truth in the rumor current last night in Madrid that the United States government had presented an ultimatum to the government of Spain, demanding that the latter modify within six hours the note presented after the last conference.

Situation Alarming.

The morning papers here are unanimous in expressing the opinion that the situation is very grave. Several papers announce that General Woodford will leave Madrid to-morrow. He has now taken up his residence at the United States legation.

The stock exchange was not open to-day, Holy Thursday.

Inquiries show that General Woodford, yesterday believed Spain would accept the proposed armistice and that orders to that effect would be immediately promulgated in the *Official Gazette*. Other diplomats also expected a satisfactory solution of the crisis; but at the moment when the cabinet council was commencing, the minister for foreign affairs, Senor Gullon, received the following letter from the United States minister:

"Having fruitlessly awaited since noon yesterday for the decision of the Spanish government, it is my duty to announce to you that I will still wait until midnight. I beg of you to kindly communicate this decision before midnight, and that this decision may be couched in terms which may prevent the sad consequences that I should greatly regret, but which I believe inevitable if things continue in their present state."

The letter was sent as an intimate communication, for it commenced "my dear friend."

Spain's laconic Minister of War, General Correa, has at last broken his silence. In an interview the General has given an interesting account of the situation, saying:

"War is the better of the two evils. It is better to fight foreigners than to fight Spaniards, rising in indignation if their honor and right are trampled under foot."

Noon—The guards around the United States legation were trebled to-day.

General Woodford was at his desk at an early hour and many Americans called to ask about the arrangements made for their protection. The General said he would remain here until directed to apply for his passports, or until they are handed to him. He added that when he leaves, the British flag will be hoisted over the United States legation.

In spite of the alarming situation and the general belief that the end is about reached, several of the diplomats still hope for peace. The city, thus far, is perfectly quiet.

The family of General Woodford, which left this city last night, have arrived at Hendaye, on the frontier, and proceeded to Biarritz.

MADRID, April 7, 11 P. M.—The cabinet council terminated at half-past eight. No official note has been issued and all the ministers maintain absolute reserve, declining to give any information.

United States Minister Woodford, in a note sent to the council, declared that when he sent the confidential note yesterday he had not received a dispatch from President McKinley announcing the postponement of the presentation of the message to Congress, and, as that changes the aspect of affairs, he withdraws the statements made in the previous notes."

7.10 P.M.—To-day being Holy Thursday all traffic is suspended. The streets are crowded with ladies in mantillas, many wearing the national colors in their hair going from one church to another. While the crowd was thickest, General Woodford, the United States minister, and Miss Woodford walked from the United States legation to their residence. They were recognized by many, but their promenade was not marked by any special incident.

Several of the papers publish statements by Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, apparently authentic, in which he denies that the government is threatened with a ministerial crisis.

Referring to the possibility of a conflict with the United States, General Correa is represented as expressing a hope that it may still be averted, "because it is known that President McKinley's message to the American Congress will refer neither to independence nor to intervention."

General Correa added: "In thus changing his attitude President McKinley responded doubtless to Spain's determined conduct, and had we not bowed our heads at the time we suffered our first humiliation we should not find ourselves where we are to-day. I am not of those who blindly shout 'victory!' should there be a rupture and hostilities, but I believe that of the two evils war is preferable to humiliation.

9.30 P. M.—The outcome of the cabinet council is that the ministers considered and replied to a message from Rome delivered late last evening and transacted the current business of the different ministerial departments.

One member of the cabinet informed the representatives of the press that the aspect of affairs was more pacific than yesterday.

8.30 P. M.—*El Pais* publishes a sensational account of an alleged attack upon the Spanish legation in Washington, which is being cried all over town. The paper is not regarded seriously, but the purpose of the article is evidently to foment feeling against the American legation here, and the civil Governor of Madrid has called the attention of the fiscals to the matter with a view of stopping the sale of the paper. The town remains absolutely quiet.

El Correo, the ministerial organ, recounts the events of yesterday and says that General Woodford delivered no ultimatum, but asked for documents that did not exist and never were promised. Its article concludes by remarking that all are working for peace, but that the undercurrent is undoubtedly warlike.

To the question whether United States Minister Woodford has demanded his passports a negative reply is given, but the belief is expressed here that he will soon quit Madrid.

MADRID, April 8, 1 A. M.—From a source that is unofficial but trustworthy it is learned that the cabinet council to night discussed Senor Polo y Barnabe's telegram saying that the European representatives in Washington had delivered a collective note to President McKinley, the probable result of which would be a pacific solution. The initiative of the note is supposed to have come from France and Russia.

The Spanish cabinet saw an apparent connection between the note of the Powers, Papal Nuncio's action and Cardinal Rampollo's confidential telegram late last evening, and thereupon decided to send an official reply to his holiness, supplementing the previous complimentary reply.

It is believed here now that the Powers' note explains the fact of President McKinley's postponement of his message until Monday, rather than the pretext given out—to enable Americans to withdraw from Cuba prior to hostilities.

The *Heraldo's* leading article will applaud the government's conduct in replying to General Woodford, "whose proceedings," the article says, "are considered extraordinarily brusque and blameable."

Briefly summed up, the *Heraldo's* information points to the fact that war is inevitable, but the newspapers still attach great importance to the action of the ministers of the Powers at Washington.

CAME TOO LATE.

The Pope's Representation to the Spanish Government and the Joint Note of the Powers.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

BERLIN, April 7.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says:

"The papers of the American consulate have already been entrusted to the care of the British consulate.

"At midnight the Pope made fresh confidential representations to the Spanish Government, and a second cabinet council was then held. But the reply was to the effect that the Pope's intervention had come too late, as a decision had already been arrived at."

LONDON, April 7.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that the ambassadors of France, Germany, Russia and Italy waited together this evening upon Senor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, and presented a joint note in the interests of peace. Senor Gullon, replying, declared, according to the dispatch, that the members of the Spanish cabinet were unanimous in considering that Spain had reached "the limit of international policy in the direction of acceding the demands and allowing the pretensions of the United States."

ANOTHER SPANISH FLEET.

Fifteen Men-of-War Will Leave Cadiz Immediately for the Cape Verde Islands. Other War Preparations.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID VIA PARIS, April 7.—Fifteen Spanish men-of-war will leave Cadiz immediately for the Cape Verde Islands and several battalions have started to reinforce the garrison at the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean.

The provincial militia in the Canary Islands will be placed on a war footing. Lieutenant General Correa, the Minister of War, and Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine, are actively at work in their departments, despite the holiday.

ALL QUIET IN HAVANA.

Advices From Consul General Lee—Will Leave There Saturday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A telegram received at the State Department late this afternoon from Consul General Lee reported everything quiet in Havana. General Lee thinks that all Americans who desire to leave the island will be able to do so (unless something unexpectedly should happen suddenly to prevent them) Saturday, when he will depart himself for the United States.

While playing the cave scene in the fourth act of "Cymbelyn," in Charleston, W. Va., last night, Margaret Matha collapsed and was carried off the stage in an unconscious condition and never regained consciousness. She died at 5 P. M. of convulsions, caused by acute Bright's disease.

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WAR REGARDED AS INEVITABLE.

No Longer Doubt As to the Purpose of the Government in Respect to Cuba.

TO END SPAIN'S DOMINION.

Any Movement to Avert War Must Now Come from Madrid—Joint Note from European Powers—The President's Reply.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—There is no longer any doubt as to the purposes of this government with respect to the situation in Cuba. War, in the opinion of the administration, is inevitable except in the unlooked for event of a surrender on the part of Spain. The President's message, which he had intended to send to Congress yesterday, has not been changed in any particular and embodies the unanimous views of the cabinet without the slightest variance or exception. Any movement to avert war now must come from Madrid, and must concede American demands, including an end to Spain's dominion in Cuba.

Three features stand out plainly in the developments of the day. At noon the six great Powers of Europe, through their representatives here, called at the White House and presented to President McKinley a joint note expressing urgent hope for a peaceful adjustment between the United States and Spain, to which the President replied with unmistakable plainness as to the duty and unselfish endeavors of this Government to terminate the insufferable conditions in Cuba.

Another, and probably the most significant actual step, showing the finality reached by the United States Government, was the authoritative statement that Consul General Lee would leave Havana on Saturday. This step, it is known, will be regarded by Spain as akin to an overt act preceding war, as it will terminate the medium of official intercourse between the United States and the island.

War Feeling in Madrid.

Thirdly, and most equally important, was the ominous tone of press advices from Madrid, where the war fever seemed to have dominated, instead of the concessions, the opening of prison doors and other manifestations of peace and good will which Holy Thursday was expected to bring forth, and the more definite announcement of action that would bring peace to Cuba. The heavy guard about Minister Woodford's house, the imperative character of his last note, the war utterance of Minister Correa, and the turbulence at the Spanish capital, left little hope that pacific councils would prevail.

No negotiations are proceeding at Madrid on the part of this government, but the Powers of Europe, it is understood, are doing their utmost to persuade the Spanish government to yield and avert war. On the highest authority it can be stated that no instructions have been given as yet to Minister Woodford, contemplating his withdrawal, the only step in that direction being the determination that General Lee shall leave Havana on Saturday.

Note From the Powers.

It was stated in a high diplomatic quarter to-day that the action of the representatives of the great Powers of Europe framed at the British embassy Tuesday night and exclusively announced through the Associated Press yesterday, was communicated to the United States government last evening.

The representatives of the Powers called on President McKinley at noon to-day; the governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and Italy were represented. The President received his distinguished visitors in the Blue room. Sir Julian Pauncefote acted as spokesman. He said: "Mr. President: 'We have been commanded by the great Powers of Europe, whom we represent here to-day, to approach your Excellency with a message of friendship and peace at the present critical juncture in the relations between the United States and Spain, and convey to you the sentiments expressed by the collective note which I have the honor to place in your hands.'"

The note is as follows: "The undersigned, representatives of Germany, Austra-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia, duly authorized in that behalf, address in the name of their respective governments, a pressing appeal to the feelings of humanity and moderation of the President and of the American people, in their existing differences with Spain. They earnestly hope that further negotiations will lead to an agreement which, while securing the maintenance of peace, will afford all necessary guarantee for the re-establishment of order in Cuba. The Powers do not doubt that the humanitarian and purely disinterested character of this representation will be fully recognized and appreciated by the American nation."

The President's Reply.

The reply of President McKinley was as follows: "The Government of the United States recognizes the good will which has prompted the friendly communication of the representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia, as set forth in the address of your excellencies, and shares the hope therein expressed that the outcome of the situation in Cuba may be the maintenance of peace between the United States and Spain by affording the necessary guarantee for the re-establishment of order in the island, to terminate the chronic condition of disturbance there, which so deeply injures the interests and menaces the tranquility of the American nation by the character and consequences of the struggle thus kept up at our doors, beside shocking its sentiment of humanity.

"The Government of the United States appreciates the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication now made on behalf of the Powers named, and for its part is confident that equal appreciation will be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavor to fulfill a duty to humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable."

The party then withdrew to the State Department and repaired in a body to the diplomatic room, where they held a conference with Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, Secretary Sherman having gone home to lunch before their arrival. This conference took a wider range and went considerably outside of the address delivered to the President.

Shortly after the conference Judge Day left the State Department, declining to say more than to refer inquirers to the address of the ambassadors and the reply of the President.

Has Not Changed the Situation.

The note of the Powers has not, in the opinion of members of the administration, changed the situation in the slightest degree. What pressure was brought to bear to secure even this mildly expressed hope that further negotiations would result in the maintenance of peace is not known, but it is confidently believed that it is the result of persistent appeals on the part of Spain for some expression in favor of peace between the two countries. The note is not regarded in any sense as a protest against the course this government has pursued thus far, or is likely to adopt to secure a stable government in Cuba. Some of the governments represented in the note are known to be in full accord with this government in its purpose with respect to the Cuban question, and therefore any theory that the note was intended as a remonstrance is not regarded as tenable. The reply of this government, which had previously been read and approved by members of the cabinet, is not considered as indicating any change in the fixed purpose of the President to intervene at once in Cuba, nor is it believed that it was the expectation of a majority of the foreign representatives present that the United States should change its policy, or regard the joint note as other than an expression in behalf of peace and without special significance. So far as known in administration circles, no further representations on this subject are expected.

No Offer of Mediation

on the part of any European Power has been received, and there is high authority for the statement that none would be accepted if proffered. This has been the fixed policy of the government from the first, and there is no prospect of a change in this regard.

At the embassies and legations the presentation of the joint note of the Powers was regarded as the event of the day. An ambassador from one of the great Powers of Continental Europe stated that it was without a parallel in history. Calls at the various legations late in the day showed that the response of the President had created a most favorable impression in foreign quarters. The favorable manner of the reception of the note was looked upon as a wise move at this critical juncture, for without rejecting as an intrusion these foreign suggestions, they were so received as to give the greatest promise of sympathy, rather than opposition, from the most powerful joint influence in the world.

War Must Come.

At the capitol the situation was ardently discussed among the individuals and came up in public debate in both houses. The opinion in the Senate and House is that war must come. Even the most optimistic of the conservative Senators have given up hope of a peaceful settlement.

A great deal of consideration was given by Senators and Representatives to the form of action. On this point there is a wide divergence of opinion, but it has assumed two distinct propositions. One is the recognition of the independence of the island coupled with armed intervention to drive out the Spaniards, and the other armed intervention with a declaration that Cuba should be free; the desire on the part of those favoring the latter plan being to avoid recognizing the insurgents and their government, or any other government until after the United States has control of the island. The latter plan is said to be that of the President. Fear is expressed that there may be a long debate in the Senate if some compromise is not agreed upon before the Committee on Foreign Relations makes its report.

War Preparations Continue.

The military branches of the government steadily continue the work of preparation for hostile emergencies. The work, however, being now principally confined to completing matters heretofore begun. No new schemes have as yet been entered upon.

The most important action taken by the Navy Department to-day was the selection of commanding officers for the vessels recently purchased from the Morgan line. These are the magnificent ocean steamers El Sud, El Rio, El Norte and El Sol, and the officers to whom they have been assigned are Commander Willard H. Brownson, now abroad engaged in purchasing ships and supplies; Commander Chas. H. Davis, Commander Chas. J. Train and Commander Wm. H. Emory. Orders to these officers will be issued to-morrow.

No new ships were purchased to-day.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

Crop in Sight Over Ten Million Bales.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Hester's analysis of the cotton movement for the seven months of the season from September 1st to March 31st, inclusive, shows that, compared with the crop movement of 1895, the 9,901,000 bale crop year, Texas, including the Indian Territory, has brought into sight this season in round figures 207,000 bales less, while other Gulf States have marketed 805,000 more and the group of Atlantic States, which includes North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Virginia, shows an increase of 420,000 bales.

Total crop in sight close of March, 10,212,709 bales, an increase over last year of 2,199,215; over year before of 3,755,390, and over 1896, 1,017,782 bales.

After March 31st, in 1895, the amount brought into sight from Texas and Indian Territory was 155,470 bales, from other Gulf States 312,916 bales and from Atlantic States 237,938 bales.

WARM WIRELETS.

The Mangrove left Havana yesterday afternoon with a number of Americans for Key West.

One hundred Seminole Indians have tendered their services to the United States in case of war with Spain.

The Plant line steamer Mascotte, which arrived at Key West from Havana, brought eighty Cubans. None came ashore. Several hundred who were waiting there went north despite the lack of accommodations.

A detachment of twelve marine engineers from Willet's Point, New York, arrived at Norfolk yesterday to lay cables and electrical apparatus for the mooring and operation of controlled mines in Hampton Roads.

Reports from all over Tennessee, North Alabama and North Georgia show that the damage done to the fruit and berry crops by the frosts Tuesday and Wednesday was very heavy. In many sections the peach crop was entirely killed.

The steamer Iroquois, from New York for Charleston, lost her propeller Tuesday night south of Hatteras, and anchored until Wednesday morning. The steamer George W. Clyde came to the assistance of the Iroquois and towed her to Charleston.

PITCHER'S

CASTORIA

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

Bears the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher in use for over thirty years.

BRIBING THE INSPECTOR.

Why It Is Foolish to Buy Your Way Through a Custom House.

Whether or not the customs authorities of American ports are in earnest in their attempts to suppress bribery, the sad fact is that it goes on, though by no means to the extent commonly supposed. It goes on and public opinion does not suppress it. To dodge taxes and to bribe custom house officials, to deceive the assessor and the inspector are venial sins in the eyes of many people who would not cheat their neighbors or steal a cent. When public opinion does not frown on a public practice, however sinful or criminal that practice may be, it is hypocritical in a writer to content himself with an abstract denunciation of it. Let me leave the right and wrong of the thing to the moralist and take the more practical course of pointing out the folly of it.

To the fashionable woman who tries to smuggle in $1,000 worth of laces I have nothing to say. To the man who sews diamonds in his clothes I have nothing to say. My advice will be solely to the traveler who brings home with him a reasonable amount of clothing and the ordinary mementos and bric-a-brac one picks up in a foreign tour. Such a person wastes every cent he gets stealthily into the hands of an inspector. Uncle Sam is not petty and inquisitorial in this matter. He seeks to tax only those who make large purchases abroad. It would not do for him to say in so many words that you can bring in a pack of playing cards, but not 2 packs or 10 packs or 100 packs. But he isn't going to turn your trunk upside down for the sake of finding a solitary pack of cards. He is willing you should bring in clothing to an extent and of a quality suitable to your station in life, and he says so. He is willing you should bring in such curios and souvenirs of slight value as you can easily carry in your luggage.

When his representative, seated in the cabin while the boat is coming up the harbor, asks you to sign a statement that you have nothing dutiable, he knows perfectly well that the chances are 100 to 1 against your being able to make that statement and yet tell the truth in the tiniest detail. It is, in short, a case where everybody recognizes that the spirit of the law is of more importance than the letter.

Even if you have with you the results of such purchases as the framers of tariff legislation meant to reach, it will usually be cheaper to pay the duty than to bribe. Suppose it does cost you $10 to $15 more, isn't it better to have a clear conscience, and, besides feeling that you have done the square thing to Uncle Sam yourself, know that you have tempted none of his employees to violate his oath, as well as run the risk of losing his place? Pardon this bit of moralizing. It is meant merely to emphasize the advice I would give to would be smugglers, the same advice that Punch gave to those about to marry—don't. —Robert Luce in "Going Abroad."

The Royal Marriage Act.

I have been asked for information about the royal marriage act by a young American lady, writes Henry Labouchere in London Truth. I suspect a design on some unmarried grandson of the queen. The question is, Can a prince or princess marry under that act, subject to the following conditions: To have attained the age of 25, to have given a year's notice to the privy council of intention to marry a particular person and to have within that period escaped the intervention of parliament to forbid the banns? The royal marriage act was contemporaneous with the hoisting of the flag of revolt by the American colonies.

The American young lady wishes to know whether a prince marrying in this way loses royal rank. I should fancy not, though his relatives would have a right to cut him. However, the posterity sprung from morganatic marriages are on such a favored footing now in England that I cannot conceive any fairly respectable American born princess being snubbed there. By the way, I was told that a wealthy brewer's daughter had some years ago the refusal of a morganatic prince, who has since climbed to higher than serene altitudes. She had a dot of £17,000 a year and is now the wife of a Cheshire magnate who hopes soon to have a title. She refused because she thought the word "morganatic" meant bar sinister. In a way it does and in a way it does not. The morganatic, "left handed" arrangement was a device of Luther to restrain the unspeakable grossness of the landgrave of Hesse and other German princes who accepted the doctrine of justification by faith and not by works.

THAT TIRED FEELING is due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla enriches and vitalizes the blood and gives strength, energy and vigor. Be sure to get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c. †

The schooner Georgie L. Dickson, Anderson, cleared yesterday at Jacksonville, Fla., for Wilmington, N. C.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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We want Your Business, and Therefore Keep Open till 9 o'clock Every Saturday Night.

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The C. W. Polvogt Co

The Openings in Bleached and Colored Dress Goods

are bringing to light many a beautiful specimen of the designer's skill and the manufacturer's efforts. We could fill a page descanting upon our Dress Goods alone, but, as space is limited and life is short, we will only say—Read these, facts, then come and feast your eyes upon the goods. Out of town customers please write for samples.

Spring Cheviots, an elegant line in the newest shades, full double width; exceptional value 25c yard.

40-inch wide English Covert Cloths in a new line of Spring colorings, also 40-inch fancy novelty dress goods at a special price of 25c.

42-inch wide Imported Silk and Wool Novelty Dress Goods in a variety of more than 25 different styles and color combinations; regular price 75c a yard; special for this week 50c.

Five pieces black Brilliantine, lustrons and shiny Mohairs, fully 42-inch wide, special per yard 59c.

Fifteen pieces French Organdy, all new patterns, at 20 and 30c.

Lace Stripe bias Plaid Lawns only 12 1-2 and 15c.

Bayadere Novelties and Mixed Worsteds in very choice assortments, at the very special price of, per yard 75c.

A very choice assortment of Silk and Wool Ladies' Shirt Waists and Parasols are on display. New Laces, Embroideries, Chiffons, Neck wear, Collars and Cuffs just received.

Novelties, 46 inches wide, in the prettiest shades of green ground with black dot, castor ground and green and black, blue and black, cerise and black, &c., &c.; these goods have just been received in pattern suits at $8.50.

Fine French Henrietta, 40 inches wide, wide, with rich Satin finish, prettiest shades of grays, blues, garnets, browns, &c., &c., cannot be duplicated again after this lot is gone; special at per yard 75c.

English Granite Cloth, 45 inches wide, choice assortment of colorings and warranted to give perfect satisfaction to every purchaser, per yard, 75c.

French Broadcloth, 52 inches wide, in all the leading shades, very light spring weight, and has a rich silk finish; this cloth is sold, regularly for $1.00 a yard, but we will sell for this week at, per yard 85c.

All Silk Black Brocaded Taffeta, new designs, sold elsewhere at $1.00 a yard, special 85c.

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TO THE PUBLIC!

Notwithstanding we are moving one of our Ice Machines away from here, we still have a capacity to make 85 tons of Ice per day, which is four times as much as has ever been consumed in Wilmington, including the Sounds, Beaches and Southport, in any one day. Until further notice we will sell you Ice at the following prices:

In lots of 10 to 25 Pounds, 35c per 100.
In lots of 25 lbs and less than a ton, 25c per 100
In one to two ton lots, $3.50 per ton.
In lots of one ton or over at Factory, $2.50 ton.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

mar 18 tf

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Position Wanted by a competent man as Bookkeeper, three years experience. Good references. Address J. P., care STAR. ap 8 It*

For Sale—A first-class retail Liquor Business. The reason for selling bad health. Address L. West, care STAR. ap 8 tf

M. C. Benson, 106 Dock street, solicits consignments of Chickens, Eggs, Hides, Wax, N. C. Bacon and all classes of produce. Beef Cattle and Milch Cows a specialty. April 2, '98. apr 3 tf

Court of Inquiry has just decided that the new Country Produce store opened by H. J. Bierman at 215 Market street, is the neatest store of this kind in the city and a most reliable place to trade. At Hiram Moore's old stand, just across from Jones' livery stables. mar 24 tf

Just Received—Choice Bananas, 15 and 20c per dozen; Florida and Seedless Oranges, 20 and 25c; California Navels, 30 and 40c; Jamaica, 40 and 50c. Confectioneries equally low. N. Paul, 304 Princess street. mar 23 tf

Hot Lunch Free every day from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. and Saturday night. Roast Beef, Sour Kraut, Frankfurter and other delicacies at the Globe Saloon, 22 Market street. mar 5 1m

Your Country Produce—Ship your country produce to L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street, for good prices and prompt returns. Chickens, Eggs, Peas, etc., for the city trade. feb 24 tf

Ladies Wanted to travel and appoint agents for old established house. Permanent position; $40 per month and all expenses. Z., Box 82, Philadelphia Pa. de 19 D&W tf

Fresh Ground Graham Flour, Big Hominy, N. C. Head Rice, Choice Hay, and all kinds of Feed; lowest prices. Jno. S. McEachern. Bell Phone 82, Inter-State Phone No. 91. de 9 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 116 Second street. Phone 308. sep 21 tf

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heretofore conducted under the name of Atkinson & Chadbourn, and will continue it in the same office, No. 113 North Water street. I respectfully ask my friends to bestow on him the liberal patronage that our firm has always enjoyed.

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1000 Caddies Damaged Tobacco.
500 Boxes Sound Tobacco.
100 Barrels Molasses all grades
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100 Cases Star Lye.
200 Bags Coffee.

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Of Our Own Importation

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BASE BALL SUPPLIES,

The following premiums are offered for the Coupons of KIRKMAN'S BORAX SOAP:
10 Coupons—A first quality Base Ball (for boys.)
10 Coupons—A Hard-Wood Ash Bat.
20 Coupons—A Catcher's Mitt—best quality.

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ap 8 tf